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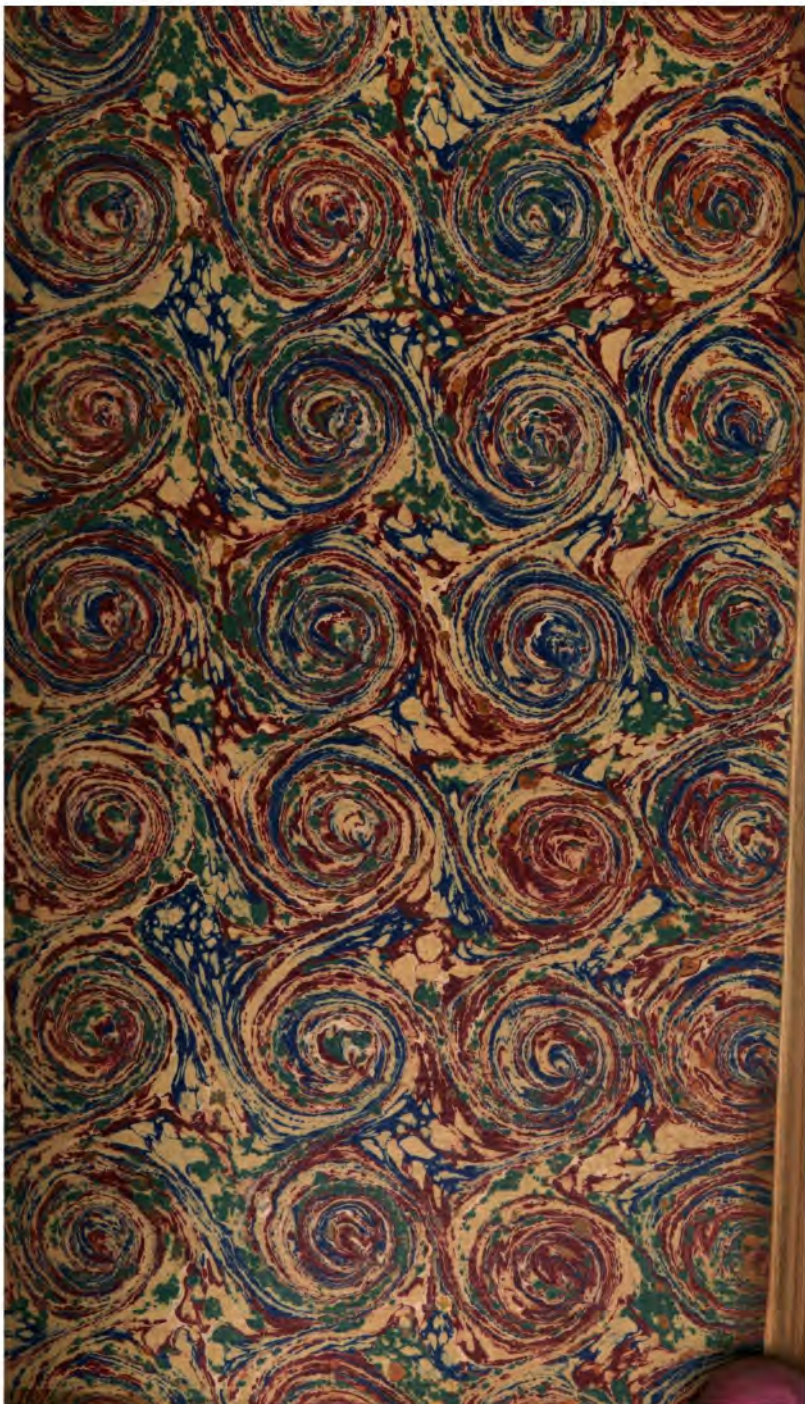
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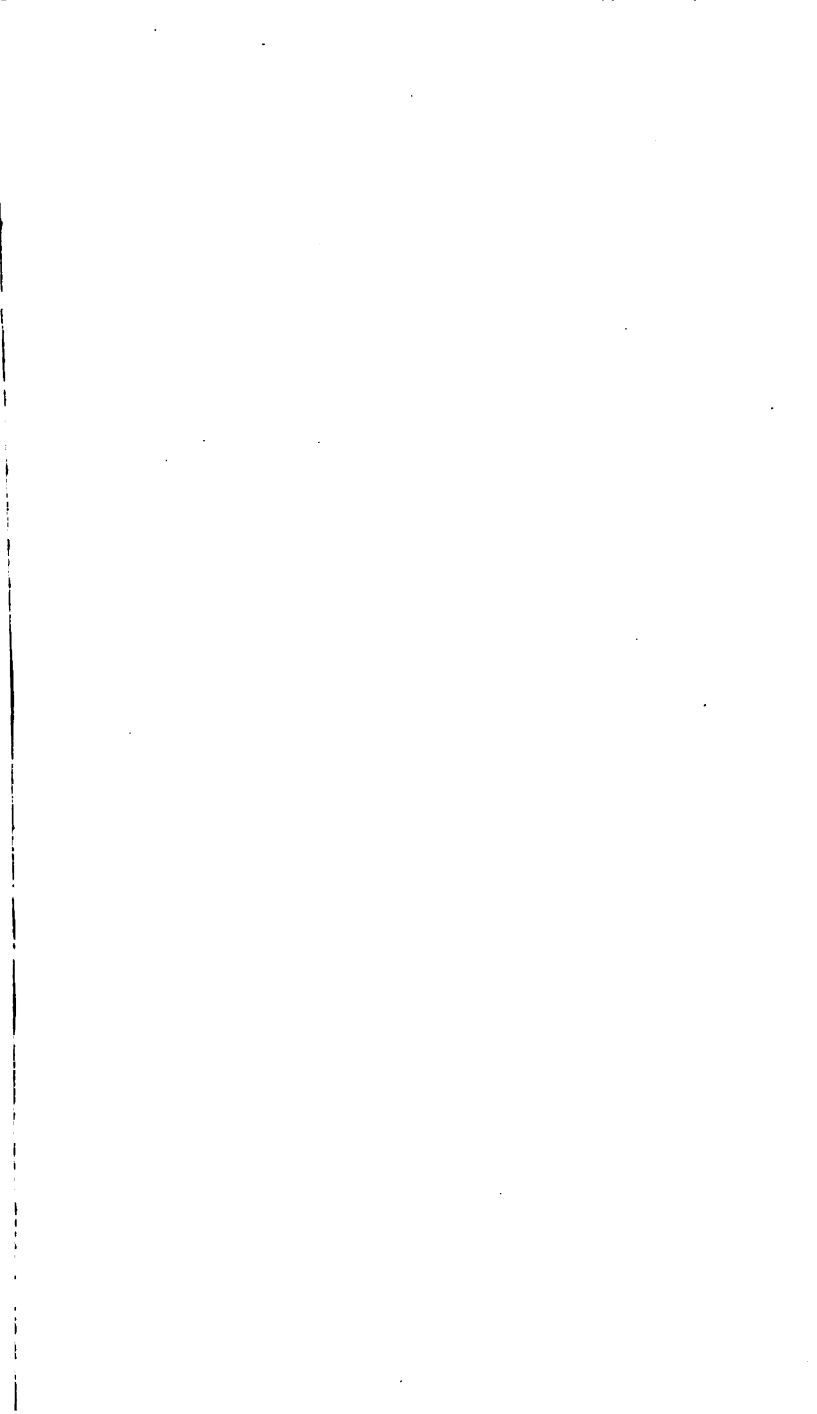


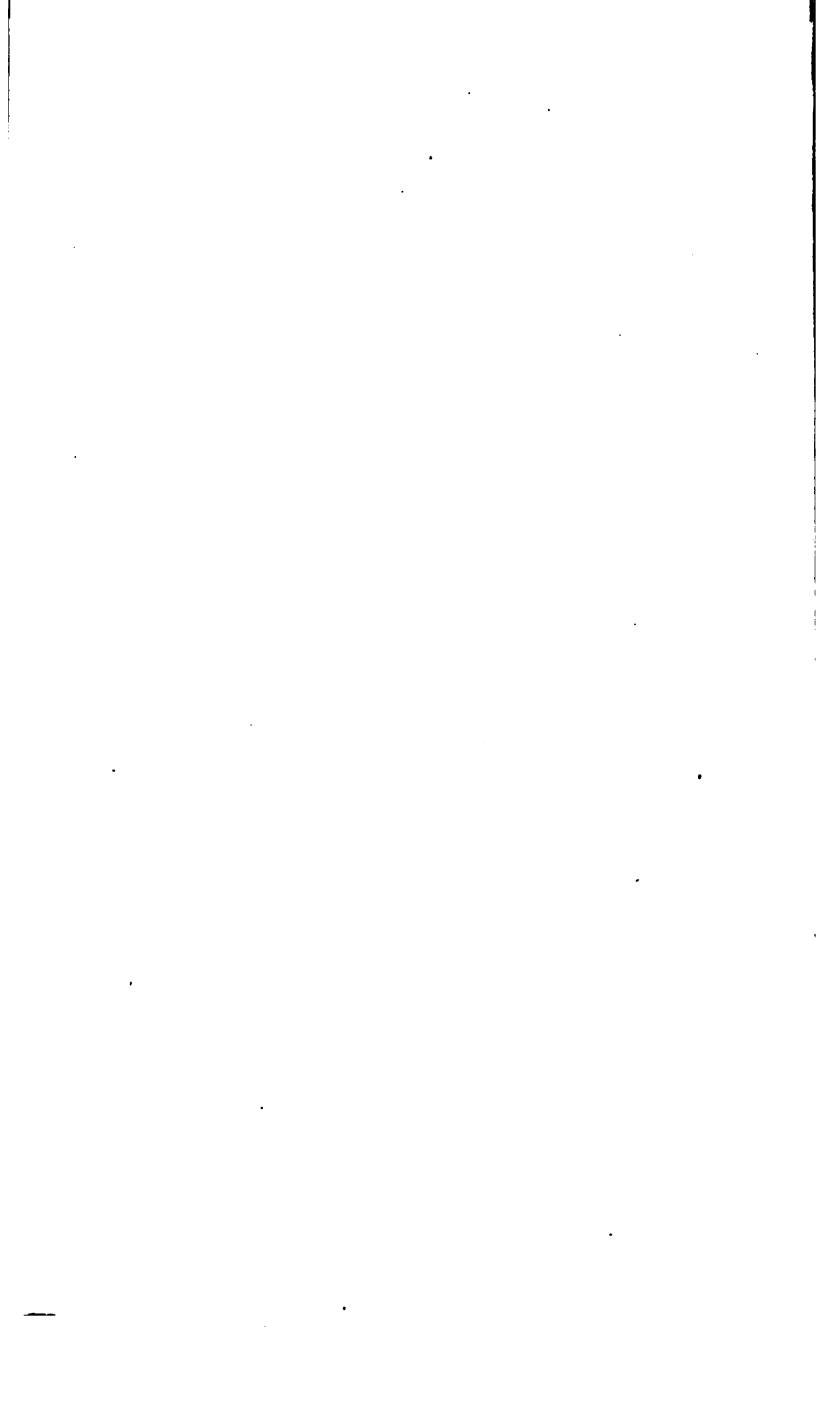


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A N *Illustration*  
**Historical Account**  
OF THE  
**Ancient and Modern State**  
OF THE  
*Principality of WALES,*  
*Dutchy of CORNWAL,*  
AND  
*Earldom of CHESTER.*

Collected out of the Records of the  
*Tower of LONDON,* and divers an-  
cient Authors.

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By Sir *JOHN DODRIDGE*, Knight.

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The Second Edition: To which is added his  
Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales's* Pa-  
tent both in *Latin* and *English*; also an Ac-  
count of his Dignity, Privileges, Arms,  
Rank and Titles, and of his Sons and  
Daughters.

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**L O N D O N:** Printed for *J. Roberts* in *Warwick-*  
*Lane,* 1714. [Price Two Shillings Stitched.]

50705

To His Royal Highness

George Augustus,

*Prince of WALES,*

A N D

Earl of *CHESTER*, &c.

This EDITION is

Most Humbly Dedicated.

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GEORGIUS, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c.

*Archiepiscopis, Ducibus, Marchionibus, Comitibus, Vicecomitibus, Episcopis, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Præpositis, Ministris, & omnibus aliis Subditis fidelibus nostris, Salutem.*

**Q**UUM Muneris nostri sit Regnis, quorum Dei Gratiâ nuper ad Nos jus & imperium pervenere, non solum in præsens consulere, sed etiam in posterum prospicere, nihil prius Nobis in animo fuit quàm ut Georgium Augustum filium nostrum unicum populis nostris, quibus regendis aliquando destinetur, gratum reddamus & acceptissimum. Ipsum proinde, titulis primo-genito Magnæ Britannæ Regis filio propriis augeri volumus, quo magis erga hæredem dilectissimum Patris benignitas, & erga subditos fidelissimos Principis elucescat Cura. Nobis interim & Britannis Nostris de

GEORGE, *by the Grace*  
*of God, King of Great Bri-*  
*tain, France and Ireland,*  
*Defender of the Faith, &c.*

To Arch-Bishops, Dukes, Marquisses,  
Earls, Viscounts, Bishops, Barons,  
Justices, Officers, Ministers, and all  
other our Faithful Subjects, Greeting.

Being our Duty not only to consult the pre-  
sent Good of our Kingdoms, which by the  
Providence of God we have been lately cal-  
led to Govern, but also to have Regard to Fu-  
turity: We had nothing more at Heart than in  
the First Place to take Care that our only Son  
George Augustus might be render'd acceptable  
to our People, whom he is one Day appointed to  
govern: Therefore we have thought fit to add  
his other Titles those which are peculiar to  
the Eldest Son of the King of Great Britain, as  
well to Confirm the Paternal Affection we have  
to our dearly beloved Son, as to shew our Care  
to our most faithful Subjects. At the same  
time we congratulate with our People, who are

de illo gratulamur, quem ob egregiam in  
Nos pietatem semper charum habuimus, &  
qui ob res in Odoenardi prælio præclare  
gestas illis dudum innotuit. Quod superest,  
ut virtutibus a majoribus derivatis indices in-  
clarescat, honoresque a Nobis acceptos per-  
gat mereri Deum Optimum maximum præ-  
camur. *Sciatis* igitur quod Nos ex intimo  
Nostro Paternæ Charitatis sensu, juxta anti-  
quas hujus Regni Nostri consuetudines, eun-  
dem percharissimum Filium Nostrum Geor-  
gium Augustum ( modo Principem Magnæ  
Britanniæ, Electoralem Principem Brunswici  
Luneburgi, Ducem Cornubiæ & Rothsayæ,  
Ducem & Marchionem Cantabrigiæ, Comi-  
tem de Milford-Haven & de Carrek, Vice-  
comitem North-Allerton, Baronem de Tewkes-  
bury & de Renfrew, Dominum Insularum,  
& Senescallum Scotiæ, ac Nobilissimi Ordinis  
Periscelidis Equitem ) Principem Walliæ  
& Comitem Cestriæ *Fecimus* & Creavi-  
mus, & per has Literas Nostras Patentes  
*Facimus* & Creamus ac eidem Georgio Au-  
gusto Nomen, Stilem, Titulum, Dignita-  
tem & Honorem Principatus & Comitatus  
eorundem *Dedimus* & Concessimus, *Damus*  
& concedimus & per præsentem Chartam  
Nostram *Confirmamus*. At ipsum de eisdem  
Principatibus & Comitatibus ut ibidem per-  
ficiendo perfideat & persidendo dictas partes  
dirigat & defendat per Cincturam Gladii tra-  
ditionem & positionem Serti in Capite &  
Annuli Aurei in digito, necnon Virgæ Au-  
ræ in manu *Insignimus* & Investimus, ut est  
moris *Habendi*, sibi & Hæredibus suis Re-  
gibus Magnæ Britanniæ. Quare Volumus  
&

*so happy in a Prince whose filial Duty hath always endear'd him to us, and who hath long since made himself known to them by his Courage and Conduct in the Battel of Audenarde. For the rest we beg the Favour of Almighty God, that the Virtues which he derives from his Ancestors may grow every Day more and more conspicuous in him, and that he may still continue to merit the Honours he has received from us.*

*Know therefore that we out of our meer Sense and Motion of Paternal Love and Affection toward the ancient Customs of this our Kingdom, have made and created our said dearly beloved Son George Augustus (already Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick Lünenberg, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Duke and Marquis of Cambridge, Earl of Milford-Haven and Carrek, Vicount North-Allerton, Baron of Tewkesbury and Renfrew, Lord of the Islands, and Steward of Scotland, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter) Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester; and by these our Letters Patents we do make and create; giving and granting to him the said George Augustus, the Name, Stile, Title, Dignity and Honour of the Principality and Countrey aforesaid, which we do by these Presents give and confirm: Likewise we invest him the said Prince with the aforesaid Principalities and Counties, which he may continue to Govern and Protect, and we confirm him in the same by these Ensigns of Honour, the girding on of a Sword, the delivering of a Cap and placing it on his Head, with a Ring on his Finger, and a golden Staff in his Hand, according to Custom, to be possess'd by him and his Heirs, Kings of Great Britain.*

& firmiter præcipimus pro Nobis & Hæredibus Nostreis, quod prædictus Georgius Augustus Filius Noster habeat Nomen, Stylum, Titulum, Statum, Dignitatem & Honorem Principatus Walliæ & Comitatus Cestriæ prædictæ, sibi & Hæredibus suis Regibus Magnæ Britanniæ ut prædictum est. In hujus rei Testimonium has Literas Nostreas fieri fecimus Patentes, Teste Meipso apud Westmonasteriensem viceßimo quinto die Septembris, Anno Regni Nostri primo.

Per Ipsum Regem propriâ  
manu signat.

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Wherefore it is our Will and Pleasure, and we strictly command for our selves and our Heirs, that the aforesaid George Augustus our Son do enjoy the Name, Stile, Title, State, Dignity and Honour of the Principality of Wales and County of Chester aforesaid, to him and his Heirs Kings of Great Brittain, as aforesaid, in Testimony of which we have caus'd these Letters to be made Patents. Dated at Westminster the twenty fifth Day of September, in the First Year of our Reign.

Sign'd by the King's  
own Hand.

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T O

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To the High and Mighty

*J A M E S,*

*By the Grace of God King of England,  
Scotland, France, and Ireland, De-  
fender of the Faith, &c.*

*My most dread Sovereign and Liege Lord,*



**A**Mong Temporal Blessings given from God, and poured upon Men, this is not the least, for a Man to behold the Fruit of his own Body, *sarculum ex radice*, an Imp, or Graff, the Olive Branches about his Table, the Hope of his Posterity, the Image of himself, and the Staff of his old Age. The Consideration of the Want whereof caused that good Patriarch out of the bitterness of his Soul to cry and make his Complaint unto his God in these Words. *Behold I go childless, and the Steward of my House is Eleazer of Damascus; lo to me thou hast given no Seed, wherefore a Servant of mine House must be mine Heir.* But to be furnish'd with Male Issue, and to have his First-Born of that Sex, to whom the Birth-right is due, as to the sanctified of God, and the Preserver of his Name and Patrimony, is a double Blessing unto all Men, much more unto Kings, the Lord's anointed, whereby his  
Horn

## *The Epistle Dedicatory.*

Horn is established, his Subjects in the midst of the Day present, do behold the Sun that shall arise upon them the Day succeeding, and have their Hearts settled to say unto their Sovereign, we and our Seed will serve thee and thy Seed for ever: This made the Prophetical King in the Day of his departure to bless God, and say, *Blessed be the Lord my God, who hath caused mine Eyes to see this Day that one of my own Loins shall sit upon my Throne.* But contrariwise was *Achab* accursed, of whom God said he would not leave him one *mingentem ad parietem*, threatening (as it were) by that Circumlocution to root out all Issue Male of *Achab* that might succeed him. And hence it is that all Potentates of the World have highly respected and advanced in the Eyes of their Subjects, their Heir apparent, and given and conferr'd upon him very high and eminent Titles of Honour: Of the *Romans* he was called *Cesar* and *Princeps juventutis*, as the Principal of all their Hopes in their Posterity. Of the *French* he is honoured by the Name of the *Dolphin* of that Part of the Country, being his Patrimony. And in like Manner in this our Country of *England*, the Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall*, and Earl of *Chester*. He is, next his Father, the Chief in the Realm, and by Course of the Civil Law, is to sit at his Right Hand in all solemn Assemblies of State and Honour; so that not without Reason did King *Edward* the third King of *England*, Place *Richard*, his Grandchild, and next Heir Apparent, in his solemn Feast at *Christmas*, at his Table next unto himself, above all his Uncles, being the Sons of that King, and Men manifoldly renowned for their Prowess and Virtue.

*Suetonius  
Lampurdi-  
us, Tacitus.*

## *The Epistle Dedicatory.*

Virtue. And yet hath not the Prince any Kingly Prerogatives allowed unto him by the Laws of this Realm, in the Life of his Progenitors, other than such as are due unto other Noblemen, that he might acknowledge himself to be but a Subject, and whereof he is put in Remembrance even by the Poësie that he useth in the old *English* or *Saxon* Tongues in this Form conceiv'd, *Ieb dien*, I am a Servant. The due Consideration whereof hath caused me by the Encouragement of an honourable, learned and worthy Counsellor my Lord of *Buckhurst*, your Majesty's Lord High Treasurer of *England*, and my very good Lord, and being eased therein by the careful Pains and Industry of a Gentleman Mr. *Richard Connock* his Servant, in some convenient Method after my rude and unlearned Manner, to set down what the ancient and true Estate of his Excellency the Lord Prince hath been, what it now is, and how impaired, and to what Estate and Dignity by your Majesty's high and Princely Wisdom, it may again be reduced: Beseeching your Highness of your accustomed Clemency, to pardon this my bold Attempt, and to accept my poor Travels therein, with that gracious Aspect as you do the manifold Gratulations of other your Majesty's loving Subjects.

*Your Majesty's Loyal*

*and Obedient Subject.*

J. D.

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## ABSTRACTS and ADVERTISEMENTS concerning the Contents of this HISTORY.

**T**HE *Original and Antient Estate of Wales before, and until the Conquest thereof by King Edward the First, in the eleventh Year of his Reign.*

Edward of Carnarvon, (so called, because he was born at Carnarvon-Castle in Wales) and Son to King Edward the First, constituted Prince of Wales, and the Policy used therein by King Edward the First.

The Creation of Edward, surnamed the Black Prince, to be Prince of Wales, and the antient Manner of the Investiture of the Princes of Wales.

The strange Limitation of the Estate of the Lands of the said Principality, and the Reasons thereof, and the difference between the Principality of Wales, and the Dutchy of Cornwall, for the eldest Son and Heir apparent of the King of England, is Duke of Cornwall as soon as he is Born, or as soon as his Father is King of England. But he is Created Prince of Wales by a special Creation, Investiture and Donation of the Lands thereunto belonging, and not by Birth.

The Yearly Value of the Revenues of the Principality of Wales, as the same were in the Hands of the Prince, commonly called the Black Prince.

Richard, surnamed of Bourdeaux, Son of the said Black Prince, was, after the Death of his Father, created Prince of Wales, at Havering at the Bower, in the County of Essex, by E. III. his Grandfather.

Henry of Monmouth, Son to King Henry the Fourth, created Prince of Wales, he was afterwards King, by the Name of King Henry the Fifth.

Edward,

## A B S T R A C T S, &c.

*Edward, the Son of King Henry the Sixth, created Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester, and for that he was then very young, there was ordained by an Act of Parliament, what Allowance should be made unto the said Prince for his Wardrobe, Servants, Wages, and other necessary Expences, until the said Prince should be of Fourteen Years of Age.*

*There was also a Council of divers honourable Personages, as Bishops, Earls, and others, for the Government and Direction of the Revenues of the said Prince, which dispose the same accordingly, with the Assent and Advice of the Queen, who was also especially appointed in that Behalf.*

*Edward, the Son and Heir apparent of King Edward the Fourth, created Prince of Wales, and a Council of honourable Personages allowed to him also for the Government of his Revenues, and the Lord Rivers, Uncle by the Mothers Side of the Prince, was appointed Governor of the Person of the said Prince.*

*The Creation of Arthur, Son and Heir apparent of King Henry the Seventh, to be Prince of Wales, the Copy of the Charter of that Creation observed for the Form and Manner of Penning thereof, and the Names of the Counsellors that were assigned unto him.*

*After the Death of Prince Arthur, Henry, his Brother, who was afterwards King Henry the Eighth, was created Prince of Wales, after whose Time there are no Charters found of the Creation of any Prince of Wales, although King Edward the Sixth, in the Life of his Father, and Queen Mary, carried the Name of Prince General; and the reason why this Discourse hitherto is drawn after an Historical Manner.*

*After the said Historical Discourse,*

*Three Things are further considered of, viz. First, in what Manner and Order the said Principality and Marches of Wales were governed and directed under the Princes of Wales, as well before, as after the English Conquests thereof; wherein by the way are noted, the Courts of Justice of the said Principality of Wales, the Original of the Baronies Marchers; and when the first Council was established in the Marches of*

## ABSTRACTS, &c.

of Wales unto England, and in what manner the same was done, and the Commodities ensuing thereof; which Union or Annexation, may serve in some Respect, as a Precedent in other cases of like Consequence.

The second Principal Thing proposed, is the Consideration of the Antient and Modern Officers of the said Principality, serving the Lord Prince, and none others, and what Fees and Sallaries were allowed unto them.

The third Principal Matter is the present Revenues of the Principality of Wales, as the same was in Charge before the Auditors this last Year past, viz. the Forty-fourth Year of the late Queen Elizabeth.

### The Dukedom of Cornwall.

The Dukedom of Cornwall was the first erected Dutchy in England after the Norman Conquest, and made to be a Dutchy in the Eleventh Year of King Edward the Third, and given to his eldest Son, commonly called the Black Prince, who was the first Duke in Cornwall after the Conquest, to him and to his first begotten Sons and Heirs apparent of the Kings of England, and the Difference that is between the Principality of Wales and the said Dutchy.

At what Age of the Duke of Cornwall, Livery may be made unto him of the said Dutchy.

Moreover, touching the said Dutchy of Cornwall, three Things are considered; first, what Revenues were bestowed upon the said Dutchy, for the Erection thereof; both annual and casual, and the Particulars thereof; the several Natures and Differences of them in the Construction of the Law, together with the Stanneries and Coinage of Tin, and the Laws, Usages and Customs of the said Stanneries concerning the managing of Tin.

The divers Kinds of Tinnery and Tin, and the Coinage of Tin is, and for what Cause due and payable, and the Priviledges that the King and Duke of Cornwall have in their Preemption of Tin.

## ABSTRACTS, &c.

*The Revenues of the Dutchy of Cornwall, as it is rated by Survey taken in the Fifth Year of King Edward the Third.*

*The Revenues of the said Dutchy of Cornwall, as it was in the Fifteenth Year of King Henry the Eighth.*

*The Revenues of the said Dutchy, as it was in Account unto the late Queen Elizabeth, in the 44th Year of her Reign, which is the last Account, and the clear Yearly Value thereof, as it may be drawn to an Estimation annual, appeareth.*

### **The County Palatine of Chester and Flint.**

*The third Principal Revenue belonging to the Prince, as Earl of Chester, which Earldom is a County Palatine.*

*Edward, surnamed the Black Prince, created Earl of Chester, by King Edward the Third, his Father, in the Seventh Year of the said King Edward the Third's Reign.*

*The total Revenue of the said County Palatine of Chester and Flint, as it was in the 44th Year of the late Queen Elizabeth.*

*The antient Revenues of the said Earldom of Chester and Flint, as the same were in the Fifth Year of King Edward the Third.*

*The Reasons why in this History divers Antiquities (not vulgarly known) are discovered concerning the Principality of Wales, Dutchy of Cornwall, and Earldom of Chester.*

Inconveniens erit omiſſis initiis atque origine non repetita, atque illotis (ut ita dixerim) manibus, proptinus materiam tractare. Ex lege prima Digestorum Juris Civilis, titulo de origine Juris.



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# THE Ancient Revenues OF THE LORD PRINCE

Consist of these three Kinds :

*The Principality of Wales,  
Dutchy of Cornwall,  
And Earldom of Chester.*

And therefore of every of these in Order as  
followeth.

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## *The Principality of Wales.*

**T**HAT Part of this Island which is Wales, what  
called *Wales*, is thought by some part of the  
Learned to be the same which the Island of  
Albion.  
Romans (having reduced this Island Hum. Lloyd.  
under their Government) called *Britannia Se-* apud Orte-  
*cunda*, of some others it is supposed to be the lium in The-  
same saur Geo-  
graphico.

## The Principality of Wales.

*Et idem* same that was called by the *Romans*, *Valentia*;  
*Hum. Lloyd* but howsoever the truth thereof be, it was anci-  
*in fragmen-* ently call'd by the *Britains*, *Cambria*, who  
*to Britan-* divided the whole Island of *Albion* into these  
*nia descrip-* three Parts, *Loegria*, *Albania*, and *Cambria*.  
*tione fol.* The *Saxons* conquering this Island, called  
*mibi 30* the said Territory (into the Mountains where-  
*Rilianus* of the Remnant of the *Britains* that re-  
*Duffius in* mained were fled, and not to be overcome  
*Dictionario* by them,) *Wallia*, and the People *Welshmen*,  
*suo Tuto-* that is to say, unto them Strangers; and the  
*nico-Lati-* other Part, those *Britains* or *Welshmen*, do  
*no in verbo* yet in their Language call the *English* *Saiffons*  
*Walliz.* or *Saxons*.  
*Saiffons* or *Saxons*.

It was also anciently divided into three Provinces or Principalities, the first and Principal call'd by them *Gwyneth*, or as they have written in *Latin* *Venedoria*, viz. that which is called *North-Wales*. The second they have called in *Latin*, *Demetia*, and is that we call *South-Wales*. And the third *Powisia* or *Powisland*; and every of these Provinces were again subdivided into Cantreds, and every Cantred into Comots. The Records do divide the same into three Parts also, *West-Wales*, *North-Wales* and *South-Wales*. The whole Country is now allotted into Shires, which are thirteen in Number, and namely these

- 1 *Radnorshire.*
- 2 *Brecknockshire.*
- 3 *Monmouthshire.*
- 4 *Glamorganshire.*
- 5 *Carmarthenshire.*

6 *Pem-*

- 6 *Pembrookeshire.*
- 7 *Cardiganshire.*
- 8 *Montgomeryshire.*
- 9 *Merionethshire.*
- 10 *Caernarvonshire.*
- 11 *Denbighshire.*
- 12 *Flintshire.*
- 13 *Angleseyshire.*

This Parcel of the said Island called *Wales*, thus possessed by the Remnant of those *Britains*, was no Parcel of the Dominion of the Realm of *England*, but distinguished from the same, as the Books of the Laws of this Realm do testifie; and as it were a Realm of it self not govern'd by the Laws of *England*, and was by some of the *Saxon* Kings divided from *England*, and by a Ditch called of the Name of the King which caused the same, King *Offa* his Ditch.

*Wales* anciently no Parcel of the Realm of *England*.  
10. b. 4. 6. b.  
19. b. 6. 12.  
a. 32. b. 6.  
25. b. 36. b.  
6. 33. b. Com.  
Plow. 1296.  
c. 2. 6. b.  
Vid. Cambd.  
in com Rad-

Yet nevertheless was the same Dominion of *Wales* ever holden in Chief, and in Fee of the Crown of *England*. And the Prince thereof being then of their own Nation compellable upon Summons to come and appear in the Parliaments of *England*, and upon their Rebellions and Disorders the Kings of *England* devised their *Scutarium* or Escuage, as it is called in the Laws of *England*, that is, to levy Aid and Assistance of their Tenants in *England* which held of them *Per Servitium militare*; to suppress such disorder'd *Welsh*, *tanquam Rebelles* and *non Hostes*, as Rebels, and not as foreign Enemies.

nor ex politico Joannis Barisburienfis.  
10. b. 4. 6. b.  
Com. Plowd.  
126. b. 129.  
b.  
Les anciens tenures fol.  
116. Com.  
Plow. 126.  
b.

## The Principality of Wales.

And hence it is that King Henry the Third upon those often Revolts of the *Welsh* endeavoured to resume the Territory of *Wales* as forfeit unto himself, and conferred the same upon *Edward* the *Longshanks* his Heir Apparent; yet nevertheless rather in Title than in Possession or upon any Profit obtained thereby. For the former Prince of *Wales* continued his Government, notwithstanding this, between whom and the said *Edward* Wars were continued. Whereof when the said *Edward* complained to King Henry the Third his Father, the said King made this Answer as recordeth *Matthew Paris* a Cosmographer living in that time. *Quid ad me terra tua? est ex dono meo. Exere vires primitivas, famam excita juvenilem, & de cetero timeant inimici, &c.*

*Edw. I. took upon him the Name of Prince of Wales. Record Turris London 29. H. 3. Polydor Virgil. lib. 16. fol. mihi 311.*

*Doctor Powel in the Welsh Chro. fo. 311.*

*Matth. Paris. an. 1257. fo. mihi 914.*

But the Charter of this Gift is not now readily to be found among the Records. For after this time it appeareth by the Records of the Tower of *London* that by the Mediation of *Orbaban* Deacon, Cardinal of *St. Andrews*, a Peace was concluded between the then Prince of the *Welsh* Blood, and the said *Henry* the Third, which nevertheless as it seemeth continued not long, for sundry Battels were fought between the said *Edward*, (both before and after he was King of *England*) *Lewlyn* the last Prince of the *Welsh* Blood, and *David* his Brother, until both the said Prince, and his said Brother were overcome by the said *Edward*, after he was King of *England*, and who thereby made a final and full Conquest of *Wales* annexing the same unto the Crown of

*Patent. 51. H. 3. Pars prima.*

*Wales subdued by K. Edw. I.*

## The Principality of Wales.

5

of England, dividing some Parts thereof into Shires, and appointing Laws for the Government of that People. Although the Welsh Nation do not willingly acknowledge such Conquest, but refers it rather to Composition. The Words of the Statute made in Wales at *Rutlan* presently upon the Conquest are these: *Divina Providentia quæ in sui dispositione non fallitur, inter alia dispensationis munera, quibus nos & regnum nostrum Angliæ decorari dignata est, Terram Walliæ cum incolis suis prius nobis jure feudali subjectam jam sui gratia in proprietatis nostræ dominium obstaculis quibuscunque non obstantibus totaliter & cum integritate convertit & corona Regni prædicti tanquam partem corporis ejusdem annexit & univit.*

The Shires made by E. 1. were these.

Statum Walliæ. 12. Ed. 1.

This Territory of *Wales* thus being united, the said King *Edward* used Means to obtain the Peoples good Will to strengthen that which he had gotten by effusion of Blood with the Benevolence of his Subjects of *Wales*, who promised their hearty and most humble Obedience if it would please the King either to remain among them himself in Person, or else to appoint under him a Governor over them that was of their own Nation and Country. The King thereupon purposing a pretty Policy, sendeth for the Queen, then being great with Child, to come unto him into *Wales*, who being delivered of a Son in the Castle of *Carnarvon* in *Wales*, called by reason thereof, *Edward of Carnarvon*, the King thereupon sent for all the Barons of *Wales*, took their Assurance and Submission according to their Of-

The Chronicle of *Wales* compiled partly by *H. Lloyd* and partly by *Dr. Powell*, page 376.

fers formerly made, if they should have a Governor of their own Nation, affirming unto them, that he was then ready to name unto them a Governor born in their Country, and who could not speak any Word of *Englisb*, whose Life and Conversation no Man was able to stain, and required their Promise of Obedience; whereunto they yielding, the King thereupon named unto them his said Son, born at *Carnarvon* Castle a few Days before, unto whom the Barons of *Wales* afterwards made their Homage, as appeareth *Anno 29 Ed. 1. at Chester.*

*Cronica  
Anglia om-  
nia hujus  
temporis.*

The said *Edward* of *Carnarvon*, after the Death of his Father, was King of *England*, by the Name of King *Edward* the Second, living in a turbulent Time between him and his Barons, was afterwards deposed for his ill Government, and came to a violent Death in the Castle of *Barkley*, and *Edward* his Son by the Name of King *Edward* the Third, reigned in his stead. Nevertheless this *Edward* the Third, being called *Edward* of *Windsor* in the Life of his Father, was created Prince of *Wales*, and Duke of *Aquitaine*, in a Parliament holden at *Tork*.

*Edward  
the black  
Prince,  
Prince of  
Wales.*

*Ex charta  
creationis  
in Parlia-  
mento an.*

*15. Ed. III.*

*Edward* the Third, in a Parliament holden at *Westminster*, in the fifteenth Year of his Reign, created *Edward* his eldest Son, Surnamed the Black Prince, Prince of *Wales*, being then of tender Years, and invested him in the said Principality with these Ensigns of Honour, and as in the Charter is contained,

*Per*

*Per sertum in capite, & annulum in digito aureum, ac virgam argenteam juxta morem:* By The manner of the Investiture of the Prince.  
a Chaplet of Gold made in the manner of a Garland, for the word *Sertum* importeth, by a Gold Ring set on his Finger, and by Verge, Rod or Scepter of Silver, howbeit in the Investiture of the succeeding Princes, this Rod or Scepter (as appeareth by the Charters of their several Creations) was changed into a Verge of Gold.

The said King, for the better Maintenance of the said Prince his Son in honourable Support according to such his State and Dignity, gave unto him by his Charter dated the Twelfth of May, in the seventh Year of his Reign of *England*, and in the fourth Year of his Reign of *France*, and inrolled in the *Exchequer* in the Term of *S. Hillary*, in the eighteenth Year of the said King *Edward the Third*, the said Principality, and the Mannors, Lordships, Castles and Lands ensuing to appertain to the said Principality, viz.

All his Lordships and Lands in *North-Wales*, *West-Wales*, and *South-Wales*.

- 1 The Lordship, Castle, Town and County of Carnarvon.
- 2 The Lordship, Castle and Town of Conway.
- 3 The Lordship, Castle and Town of Crucketh.
- 4 The Lordship, Castle and Town of Bewmarish.
- 5 The Lordship, Castle and Town of Hardlagh.

## *The Principality of Wales.*

- 6 *The Lordship, Castle and Towns and Counties of Anglesey and Merioneth.*
- 7 *The Lordship, Castle, Town, and County of Caermardin.*
- 8 *The Lordship, Castle, and Town of Lampadervaur.*
- 9 *The Lordship and Stewardship of Cantermawer.*
- 10 *The Lordship, Castle, Town and County of Cardigan.*
- 11 *The Lordship, Castle, and Town of Emelyn.*
- 12 *The Lordship, Castle, and Town of Buelt.*
- 13 *The Lordship, Castle, and Town of Haverford.*
- 14 *The Lordship, Castle, and Town of Montgomery.*

This Rice  
ap Meri-  
dick rebel-  
led against  
K. Edw. I.  
after his  
Conquest  
of Wales,  
as appear-  
eth in the  
Chronicles  
of that  
Time.  
Voydance  
of Bishop-  
ricks. Cu-  
stoms and  
Prices of  
Wines. Ex-  
ecutions of  
Justice and  
a Chance-  
ry, Forests,  
Chafes,  
Parks,  
Warrens.

And all the Lands that were of *Rice ap Meridick* which came to the Hands of King *Edward the First*, together with all the Lordships, Cities, Castles, Boroughs, Towns, Manors, Members, Hamlets, Lands, Tenements, Knights-Fees, Voydances of Bishopricks, Advowsons of Churches and of Abbies, Priories, and of Hospitals, with Customs and Prisages of Wines; the Exercise and Execution of Justice, and a Chancery, Forests, Chaces, Parks, Woods, Warrens, Hundreds, Comots, &c. and all other Hereditaments, as well unto the said Principality as unto the said King in those Parts then belonging.

*To have and to hold the same unto the said Prince and his Heirs Kings of England.*

This



This Limitation of Estate of this Principality unto the Prince and his Heirs Kings of England, may seem strange to our modern Lawyers. For how is it possible that the Kings of England can inherit the Principality, sithence the Principality being the lesser Dignity is extinguished in the Kingly Estate, being the greater: for in *Prasentia majoris cessat, id quod minus est*. Forasmuch as the Heir apparent of the Crown (being Prince) is presently upon the Death of his Ancestor, *eo instante*, in himself King, and the Principality as the lesser not compatible with the Kingdom being the greater.

But when I consider that this Age, wherein this Charter was penned, was a learned Age of Judges and Lawyers (by whose Advice no doubt in a matter of this Importance this Charter was penned) and this Age much commended for exquisite Knowledge of the Laws, by those learned Men that lived in the succeeding times, I cannot but think reverently of Antiquity, although I cannot yield sufficient reason of their doings therein. For I am taught by *Julianus* that learned Roman Lawyer, *Non omnium quae a majoribus constituta sunt ratio reddi potest*. Whereof also *Naratus* there yieldeth a reason, *Et ideo rationes eorum quae constituuntur inquiri non oportet alioquin multa ex his quae certa sunt subverterentur*. Nevertheless forasmuch as all the Charters in the Ages following made to the Prince do hold the same manner of Limitation of Estate, I am perswaded some Mystery of good Policy to lye hidden therein, which as I conceive may be this or such like. The Kings of England thought to

*Vid. 4. C. 7.*

*P. & M.*

*159 nu.*

*34. Vid.*

*Com. 217.*

*a.*

*1 Eliz. 165.*

*a. nu. 1.*

*Dier.*

*14. b. 4.*

*Libro primo*

*digestorum*

*Furis Civi-*

*lis titulo de*

*legibus lega*

*19.*

to confer upon their Prince and Heir apparent an Estate of Fee simple in the Lands that they bestowed upon him; for a lesser than an Inheritance had not been answerable to so great a Dignity. And yet they were not willing to give him any larger Estate, than such as should extinguish again in the Crown when he came to be King or died; for that he being King should also have the like Power to create the Prince of his Heir apparent, and to invest him into that Dignity as he being the Father was invested by his Progenitor. For the Wisdom of the Kings of *England* was such, as that they would not deprive themselves of that Honour but that every of them might make new Creations and Investures of the Principality to their eldest Son or next succeeding Heir apparent; and that those Lands so given unto the Prince, might when he was King be annexed, knit and united again to the Crown, and out of the Crown to be of new conferred; which could not so have been, if those Lands had been given to the Prince and his Heirs generals, for then the Lands so given would have rested in the natural Person of the Princes, after they came to the Kingdom, distinct from the Crown Lands, and might, as the Case should happen, descend to others than those which were his Heirs apparent to the Crown. And herein I do observe a difference between the Principality of *Wales* given to the Prince, and the Dutchy of *Cornwall* given unto him. For every Prince needeth, and so hath had, a new Creation and Investure. But he is Duke of *Cornwall* as soon as he is born, if his Ancestor

stor be then King of *England*; and if not, he is Duke of *Cornwall*, *eo instante*, that his Father is King of *England*, as shall be more evidently proved hereafter, by matter of Record, when I shall come to speak of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*.

The said King also by another Charter dated the Twentieth of *September* in the said Seventh Year of his Reign, granted unto the said Prince all Arrearages of Rents, Duties, Accompts, Stocks, Stores, Goods and Chattels remaining in all and every the said Parties due, or of Right belonging unto the King; and thereupon the Prince accordingly was possessed by vertue of these Charters of all these aforesaid.

*Ex charta regni d. as a 20. Septem. irrotulata in memorandis Scii. A. 36. E. 3. termino Michaelis Rot. 14.*

*It resteth here that we set down the total Annual Value of the said Principality of Wales by itself, as it appeareth upon a diligent Survey thereof taken in his Fiftieth Year of the Reign of the said King Edward the Third of England. and in the Seven and Thirtieth Year of his Reign of France.*

The Survey of the Principality of *Wales* is drawn out of a long Record, and to avoid Tediousness, the Value of the Revenues of every County or Shire is here set down, and then the Total of the whole, omitting the particulars of every Manor, Lordship, Town, or other Profit in every of the said Counties. The setting down whereof at large would have been exceeding cumbersome and intricate.

# *The Principality of Wales.*

It is therefore in this manner:

## *The Province of North-Wales.*

*The Sum total of the Prince's Revenues in the  
County or Shire of Carnarvon* —————

l.	s.	d.
1134	16	2 ob. q.

*The Sum total of the Revenues of the Pro-  
vince in the County of Anglesey* —————

l.	s.	d.
832	14	6 ob. q.

*The Sum total of the Revenues in the County  
of Merioneth amounteth unto* —————

l.	s.	d.
748	11	3 ob. q.

*The Perquisites and Profits of the Sessions of the  
Justices of North-Wales.*

*The Sum total of all the former Revenues in  
North-Wales amounteth unto* —————

l.	s.	d.
3041	7	6 q.

*Whereof deducted for the yearly Fee of the  
Justice of North-Wales, and so there remain-  
ed the Sum of* —————

l.	s.	d.
3001	7	6 q.

The

*The Province of South-Wales.*

*The Sum Total of the Yearly Revenue of the Prince in the County of Cardigan* —————

l.	s.	d.
374	11	3 q.

*The Sum Total of the Yearly Revenue of the Prince arising in the County of Carmarthen* ———

l.	s.	d.
406	1	7

*The Fee Farm of Buelt* —————

l.	s.	d.
113	6	8

*Montgomery* —————

l.	s.	d.
56	13	4

*Perquisites and Profits of the Sessions of the Justices of South-Wales* —————

l.	s.	d.
738	6	9 ob.

*Perquisites of the Courts of Haverford* ———

l.	s.	d.
41	5	3 ob.

*The Sum Total of the Revenue in South-Wales*

l.	s.	d.
1730	4	11 ob.

Out

## The Principality of Wales.

*Out of which deducted for the Fee of the Justice of South-Wales fifty pounds, there then remaineth* \_\_\_\_\_

l.	s.	d.
1680	4	11 q.

*The Total of all which the Revenues of the Principality of Wales, cast up in one intire Sum together* \_\_\_\_\_

l.	s.	d.
4681	12	5 q.

This Survey was made upon this Occasion, as it seemeth: After the Death of the Prince called *the Black Prince*, the Princess, his Wife, was to have her Dower to be allotted unto her out of those Revenues, which could not be without an Extent and Survey thereof first had by Commissioners thereunto appointed. And because the Yearly Value of the said Revenues, by reason of the sundry casual Profits thereof, were more or less Yearly, and not of one certain Value, the Commissioners observed this Course, they did make Choice of three several Years, *viz.* 47, 48, and 49. of E. III. and did take out of the several Profits of those Years, and did cast them all into one Sum, which they again divided into three equal Parts, esteeming only of the said three Parts to be the just Yearly Value of the said Revenues, *communibus annis*, that is, one Year with another. And in this Accompt we find no other Charges or Reprieves allowed than the Justices Fees only.

*This*

*This Survey and Account made above Two Hundred Years past is here inserted, to the End it might appear what the Revenue of this Principality alone was, besides the Dutchy of Cornwall, and Earldom of Chester, near the first certain Erection thereof in the Hands of that worthy Prince, commonly called The Black-Prince.*

The said Prince of Wales, Sirnamed *The Black Prince*, being also Duke of *Aquitane*, *Guien*, and *Cornwall*, and Earl of *Chester*, after many fortunate Victories atchieved by him, having subdued a great Part of *France*, and having taken *John* the French King Prisoner at *Poyteers* in *France*, and after that also having vanquished *Henry* at *Naveroit* in *Spain*, and restored *Peter* King of *Arragon*, he died in *June*, being then about the Age of Forty-six Years, and in the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of his Father, King *Edward* the Third, leaving behind him *Richard*, his Son and Heir, Born at *Bordeaux*, and thereof Sirnamed *Richard of Bordeaux*. The Chronicles of England of this Time.

This *Richard* Sirnamed of *Bordeaux*, Son and Heir of the said *Edward the Black Prince*, after the Death of his Father, was created by his Grandfather, King *Edward* the Third, to be Prince of *Wales*, at *Havering at the Bower*, in the County of *Essex*, the Twentieth Day of *November*, in the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of the said King *Edward* the Third, the said *Richard* then being about *Richard of Bordeaux, Son of the Black Prince created Prince of Wales, after the Death of his Father.*  
the

*Charta Regia data 20  
Nov. An.  
50. Ed. III.*

the Age of Eleven Years, and upon *Christmas* Day then next following, the said King *Edward* the Third caused the said Prince (being his Nephew) to sit at his Table in high Estate, above all his Uncles, being the King's Sons, as representing the Personage of the Heir apparent to the Crown; and gave to him the two Parts of all the said Principality, Counties, Lordships, Castles, and the most of the said Lands, which belonging to the said *Black Prince*, and the Reversion of the third Part thereof; (the Possession of the Third Part thereof then being to the Mother of the said Prince *Richard*, for her Dowry) with a Hundred Thirteen Pound, Six Shillings Eight Pence Yearly Rent, payable by the Earl of *March*, as a Fee Farm for the Lordship and Lands of *Beult*; and Eighty-five Marks for the Fee Farm of the Castle, Lordship, and Land of *Montgomery*, with the Vacations of Bishopricks, excepting the Fees of the Baron Marches of *Wales*, which do always hold of the Crown *in Capite*; and excepting the Avoidance of the Bishoprick of *St. David's* in *Wales*, which anciently also belonged to the Crown, with the like Limitation of Estate, *viz. To the said Prince Richard, and his Heirs, Kings of England.*

It seemeth that these Lordships of *Beult* and *Montgomery*, being formerly granted to *Edward the Black Prince*, were before this Time given away in Fee Farm, rendering the Rents here spoken of.

After



After the Death of the said King *Edward* the Third, which was in the 51st Year of his Reign, the Kingdom of *England* descended unto the said *Richard*, being his Grandchild; and he was Crowned King thereof by the Name of King *Richard* the Second; and in the three and twentieth Year of his Reign, he resigned his Kingdom (or rather more truly, was desposed against his Will, and after by a violent Death, departed this Life without Issue. *Henry* of *Bullingbrooke*, Duke of *Lancaster* and *Hereford*, Earl of *Darby*, *Leicester* and *Lincoln*, Son and Heir to *John* of *Gaunt* fourth Son to King *Edward* the Third, reigning in his stead.

*Henry* of *Bullingbrooke*, by the Name of King *Henry* the Fourth, by his Charter dated at *Westminster* the fifteenth Day of *October*, in the first Year of his Reign, created *Henry* his eldest Son, surnamed of *Monmouth*, Prince of *Wales*, and invested him with the said Princely Ornaments, viz. the Chaplet, Gold-Ring, and Rod or Verge of Gold, To have and to hold, unto him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*. And by one other Charter of the same Date gave unto him, and to his Heirs, Kings of *England*, the said Principality, with the Lordships, Castles, and Lands before mentioned in the Charter made to the *Black Prince*, together with four Comots in the County of *Carnarvon*, viz. the Comots of *Isaph*, *Ugbaph*, *Nanconeway* and *Crewtbyn*, not named before, and the Reversion of the Lordship of *Haverford* with the Prizes of Wines there, and of the Lordships *Newyn*, and

*Ex Rotulo  
Chartarum  
de anno 1.  
regni regis,  
h. 4. Alia  
Charta eo-  
dem Anno.*

## *The Principality of Wales.*

*Pugby* in *North-Wales*, which *Thomas Percy* Earl of *Worcester* then held for Term of his Life; of the Demise of King *Richard* the Second; together also with the Reversion of the County and Lordship of *Anglesey* in *North-Wales*, and the Castle of *Bowmarris*, and the Comots, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments belonging thereunto, which *Henry Percy*, Son of the Earl of *Northumberland*, then held for Term of his Life, of the Demise of the said King *Henry* the Fourth; and by an Act of Parliament made in the first Year of King *Henry* the Fourth, whereby the Dutchy of *Lancaster* is severed from the Crown of *England*, the Stile of the said Prince is declared to be this, *Prince of Wales, Duke of Aquitaine, of Lancaster, and of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester*. For the said King *Henry* the Fourth, having been himself Duke of *Lancaster*, before his Assumption of the Crown; and knowing that the Name of Duke being an inferior Dignity, would extinguish and be surrounded in the Crown as in the Superior, desired (as by that Act of Parliament appeareth) not only to separate the said Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and the Lands thereof, from the Crown, to the Intent he might still hold the said Dutchy as his ancient Patrimony, if he were put from the Crown, being but his new acquired Dignity, but also to preserve the said Stile, Title and Name of Duke of *Lancaster*, in his Posterity; which as the said Act affirmeth, his Ancestors had so worthily born and sustained.

Afterwards the said *Henry* the Fourth died in  
the

the fourteenth Year of his Reign, and the said *Henry of Monmouth*, Prince of *Wales*, succeeded him in the Kingdom, by the Name of King *Henry* the Fifth, who also in the tenth Year of his Reign died, leaving *Henry* his Son behind him, being an Infant of the Age of ten Months, who by reason of his tender Age, was not (as by any Record extant can be proved) ever created Prince, but was proclaimed King immediately after the Death of his Father, by the Name of King *Henry* the Sixth.

King *Henry* the Sixth, by the Advice and Council of his Lords Spiritual and Temporal given to him in his Parliament holden in the thirty first Year of his Reign, did afterwards by his Charter, bearing Date at *Westminster* the fifteenth Day of *March*, in the thirty second Year of his Reign, create *Edward* his Son born at *Westminster*, by one and the self-same Patent, to be both Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Chester*, and invested him therein with the usual Ensigns of that Dignity, as had been in former time accustomed, *To have and to hold the said Dignities to him and his Heirs, Kings of England*: Which Charter is recited in the Act of Parliament made for the Confirmation thereof by Parliament, holden at *Westminster* the ninth Day of *July* in the three and thirtieth Year of the Reign of the same King.

*Carta Regia*

15. Martii.

32 Hen. 6.

*Edward,*

Son and

Heir appa-

rent of King

*Henry* the

Sixth,

Prince of

*Wales*.

His Creati-

on.

33. H. 6.

In which Act of Parliament, is also recited another Charter, likewise confirmed by the said Parliament, whereby the said King did give

## *The Principality of Wales.*

unto the said Prince, the said Principality of *Wales*, together with all his Lordships and Lands, Castles and Tenements, by special Names above mentioned, and in the former Charters granted and convey'd to the former Princes, and the said Fee Farms and Rents of 113 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* out of the Lordship and Town of *Buelt*, and the said 56 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* out of the Lordship, Castle and Town of *Montgomery*, likewise mentioned in the Charters of the former Prince: *To have and to hold the same to him and his Heirs, Kings of England.*

The King  
to have the  
Revenues,  
'till the  
Prince ac-  
complish  
the Age of  
fourteen  
Years.

By the same Act of Parliament also it was Enacted (because the said Prince was then of tender Years) there was assign'd unto him a certain Number of Servants to attend on him according to his Estate and Dignity, which should be at Diet in the King's House, until the said Prince should accomplish the Age of fourteen Years, and that the King should have all such Sums of Mony as should clearly remain unto the Prince, due of all manner Issues and Revenues which the Prince then had in respect of his said Principality, Dutchy and Earldome, until the said Age of fourteen Years, the said Revenues to be accounted for to the King in his Exchequer, reserving unto the said Prince, until he should come to be of the Age of eight Years, a thousand Pound yearly, and from that Age, 'till he come to fourteen Years, two thousand Marks yearly for his Wardrobes, Wages of Servants and other necessary Expences. But saving always unto the King, the Advousons of Bishopricks and spiritual

ritual Livings, and the Gifts of all Offices, Wards, Reliefs, and Escheats belonging to the said Prince, until he should accomplish the said Age of fourteen Years, saving such Estate in certain of the said Lands, as the Queen had to her before the said time, assured unto the said Prince, should be of the said Age of fourteen Years, and saving certain particular Sums of Mony in the said Act of Parliament mentioned, as were formerly appointed out of the said Lands, as well for Expence of the Kings of *England* for their Household, as otherwise during such particular times as are therein declared: Provided that all Offices formerly granted by the King, and needing actual Exercise, and the Fees due to the same, should not be prejudiced by the said Act.

Afterwards by another Charter, the said King doth release unto the said Prince, all the said Grant of the said yearly Sums of Mony issuing out of the Revenues aforesaid; and all things by the said Act granted and appointed unto the said King, reserving only for the same unto the said King yearly, five hundred twenty seven Marks, four Shillings, seven Pence Halfpenny, to be issuing out of the said Principality and Earldom; and seven hundred sixty seven Marks, eleven Shillings, seven Pence Halfpenny, yearly, out of the said Dutchy, until the said Prince should be of eight Years of Age; then reserving out of the said Principality and Earldom, yearly unto the King, two hundred seventy seven Marks, four Shillings seven Pence Halfpenny; and out of

*Ex Charta  
Regia dat.  
In Scaccario  
penes  
Rememor.  
Theaurar.  
remanente.*

the said Dutchy yearly, five hundred and seventeen Marks, eleven Shillings, seven Pence Halfpenny, until the said Age of fourteen Years of the Prince, for the said Dutchy, and to be imployed towards the Charges of the King's Household, and not otherwise.

*In Charles  
pat. 35. H.  
6. pars 2. a.*

And the said King, by his Letters Patents, dated the eighteenth of *January*, in the five and thirtieth Year of his Reign, during the Minority of the said Prince, ordained the then Archbishop of *York*, the then Bishops of *Winchester*, *Hereford*, *Coventry*, and *Litchfield*, and the Lord-Keeper of the Privy-Seal; the Earls of *Sbrewsbury*, *Stafford*, and *Wilts*, the then Viscount *Beaumont*, and also *John Sutton*, and *Thomas Stanly*, Knights, to be of the Privy Council unto the said Prince; enjoyning all Officers and Ministers of the said Prince, that they and every of them should be obedient in the Execution of all Commandments and Warrants of the said Counsellors, or at the least four of them together, with the Assent and Consent of the Queen in all Causes and Matters concerning the Titles, Rights, Possessions, and Interests of the said Prince; and that the said Commandments and Warrants should be as available in that Behalf, as if the same had been made or done by the said Prince himself, being of full Age: Which Commandment in all Leases of the said Prince's Inheritance, was pursued accordingly.

In the nine and thirtieth Year of the said  
King

King *Henry* the Sixth's Reign, he being of the House of *Lancaster*, (such is the mutability, and so unstable are all human Things) that the said King being a Man (as the Times then were devout and religious) the Founder of Schools and Colleges, virtuous, and a Lover of Peace, was by the Violence of the Heirs of the House of *Tork* put from his Kingdom, and committed to Prison, and *Edward*, Earl of *March*, Son and Heir to *Richard* Duke of *Tork*, reigned in his stead, by the Name of King *Edward* the Fourth.

But yet behold the Hand of God, for in the tenth Year of the said King *Edward* the Fourth, upon Discontentment conceived against him by *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, a Man more popular and potent than was fit for a Subject, the said *Richard*, with a collected Power, so pressed the King, that he was driven to fly the Realm, and to seek foreign Aid, seeing his homebred Subjects proved so unfaithful.

Then King *Henry* the Sixth, after ten Years Imprisonment, readepted the Kingdom, and in the said tenth Year of King *Edward* the Fourth, wrote the forty ninth Year of his Reign, having indured ten Years intermission in the Computation of his time, as appeareth in the Books of Law of that Age. But being thus seated, he was yet unsettled, and after much effusion of Blood; (for in a Civil War, there is no true Victory, in as much as he that prevaileth is also a Loser :) King *Henry*

the Sixth was compelled again to give place to his Adversary, and after to make that part sure, was deprived of Life, having lost also *Edward* his Son, Prince before spoken of, the hope of all his Posterity, in the Battel of *Tewkesbury*.

11 Ed. IV.  
pars I.  
memb. I.

*Edward* the Fourth, having thus gained the Crown, which had been thus shaken from his Head, did by his Charter dated the 26th of *June*, in the eleventh Year of his Reign, create *Edward* of *Westminster*, his Son, and Heir Apparent, Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Chester*. And by another like Charter of the same Year, gave unto him the Lands and Revenues of the said Principality and Earldom, *To have and to hold, to him and his Heirs, Kings of England*. This *Edward* the Prince being of tender Years, was born in the Sanctuary of *Westminster*, whither the Queen his Mother was fled for her Security; and during the time that the King her Husband had avoided the Realm.

Afterwards the said King by his Letters Patents, bearing Date the eighth Day of *July*, in the said eleventh Year of his Reign, ordained his Queen, the then Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, Brothers to the said King; the then Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Durham*; *Anthony* Earl *Rivers*, the then Abbot of *Westminster*, Chancellor to the Prince, *William Hastings* Knight, Lord Chamberlain to the King, *Richard Fynes*, Lord *Dacres*,  
Steward



Steward of the said Prince, *John Fogge*, *John Scot*, Knights, *Thomas Vaughan*, Chamberlain to the Prince, *John Alcocke*, and *Richard Fowler*, to be of Council unto the said Prince, giving unto them, and every Four of them thereby, with the Advice and expresse Consent of the Queen, large Power to Advise and Counsel the said Prince, and to order and dispose the Lands, Revenues and Possessions of the said Prince, and the Nomination of Officers belonging to the said Prince, when they should happen to become void, or that the Parties were insufficient. The said Authority thus given unto the said Counsellors, to continue until the said Prince should accomplish the Age of Fourteen Years, which was performed by them accordingly in all Leases, Dispositions, and Grants of the Revenues of the said Prince.

The said King *Edward* the Fourth, by one *Pat. 13.*  
other Charter, composed in *English*, and *E. IV. Pars*  
bearing Date the Tenth of *November*, in the <sup>2.</sup>  
Thirteenth Year of his Reign, appointed the  
said Earl *Rivers*, being Brother unto the  
Queen, to be the Governor of the Person of  
the said Prince, and to have the Education  
and the Institution of him in all Virtues wor-  
thy his Birth, and to have the Government  
and Direction of his Servants.

King *Edward* the Fourth having Reigned  
full Two and Twenty Years, in the Four and  
Twentieth Year of his Reign left this mortal  
Life, and ended his Days at *Westminster*,  
and was interred at *Windsor*. *Edward* the  
Prince

Prince, his Son and Heir, then being at *Ludlow*, near the Marshes of *Wales*, for the better ordering of the *Welsh* under the Government of the said Lord *Rivers*, his Uncle on the Mother's Side, and upon the Death of his Father, drawing towards *London* to prepare for his Coronation, fell into the Hands of his Uncle by the Father, *Richard*, Duke of *Gloucester*; and the said Lord *Rivers* being upon the Way towards *London*, was intercepted, and lost his Head at *Ponsfret*, for what Cause I know not other than this, that he was thought to be too great an Obstacle between a thirsty tyrannous Desire, and the Thing that was so thirstily and tyrannously desired.

*Edward*, King of *England*, the fifth of that Name, (for so he was, although he enjoyed it not long, being thus surprized under the Power of his natural Uncle, and yet his mortal Enemy) was brought to *London* with great Solemnity and Pomp, and with the great Applause of the People, flocking about to behold his Person, as the manner of the *English* Nation is to do, whose new Joys cannot endure to be fettered with any Bonds. His said Uncle calling himself Lord Protector of the King and his Realm, but indeed was the Wolf to whom the Lamb was committed; for having thus surprized the King's Person, he laboured by all Means to get into his Possession also the younger Brother, being Duke of *York*, knowing that they both being sundred, the Safety of the younger would be a Means to preserve the elder, and there-

therefore by all sinister Perswasions and fair Pretences, having obtained the younger Duke from his Mother, the King and the Duke both for a time remained in the *Tower of London*, and there shortly after both in one Bed were in the Night smothered to Death, and buried in an obscure and secret Place unknown how and where, until one of the Executioners thereof, after many Years, being condemned to die for other his manifold Crimes, confessed also his guilty Fact in this pitiful Tragedy, and the Circumstance thereof, of which, by reason of the Secrecy and Incertainty, divers had before that diversly conjectured. And by this Means all the Provision for the Coronation of innocent *Edward* served the Turn to set the Crown upon the Head of tyrannous *Richard*: Out of which, by the Way, I cannot but observe, how hateful a bloody Hand is to Almighty God, the King of Kings, who revenged the Bloodshed of those civil Broils, whereof *Edward*, the Father, had been the Occasion; and the Breach of his Oath, upon those his two innocent Infants.

*Ed. IV. upon his return into England, took an Oath at York, that he would not claim the Kingdom, but only the Duchy of York.*

This Tyrant and Stain of the *English* Story, *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, usurped the Kingdom by the Name of *Richard* the Third, and became King; yet as our Records of Law witness *de facto, sed non de jure*. And in the first Year of his Reign, created *Edward* his Son, being a Child of ten Years of Age, Prince of *Wales*, Lieutenant of the Realm of *Ireland*.

But

But for that the Prosperity of the Wicked is but as the flourishing of a green Tree, which whilst a Man passes by is blasted dead at the Roots, and his Place knoweth it no more. So shortly afterwards, God raised up *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, the next Heir of the House of *Lancaster*, to execute Justice upon that unnatural and bloody Usurper, and to cast him that had been the Rod of God's Judgments upon others, into the Fire also. For in the third Year of the Reign of the said *Richard*, at the Battle of *Bosworth*, wherein to the said *Richard* entered in the Morning, Crowned in all Kingly Pomp, he was slain, and his naked Carcass with as much Despight as could be devised, was carried out thereof at Night, and the said *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, the *Solomon* of *England*, Father to *Margaret*, your Majesties great Grandmother, reigned in his Stead, by the Name of King *Henry* the Seventh.

*Inter war-  
ra. ad mag-  
num sigil-  
lum in Can-  
cellaria.*

This King *Henry* the Seventh, took to Wife *Elizabeth*, the eldest Daughter, and after the Death of her Brothers, the Relict Heir of King *Edward* the Fourth, by which Marriage all Occasions of further Contention between those noble Families of *York* and *Lancaster* were taken away, and utterly quenched, and the red Rose conjoined with the white.

The said King *Henry* the Seventh, by his Letters Patents, dated the first Day of *December*, in the Fifth Year of his Reign, created *Arthur*, his eldest Son and Heir apparent, being then about the Age of Three Years, Prince of *Wales*. Also

Also there was a Charter of the Grant of the Lands of the said Principality, Earldom of *Chester*, and *Flint*, dated the twenty seventh of *February*, in the said fifth Year of the said King, made unto the said Prince. *Ex charta de concess. de Wyg. &c. 9 b. 7.*

The said King *Henry* the Seventh by his Charter bearing Date the twentieth Day of *March* in the eighth Year of his Reign, did constitute and appoint the said Prince *Arthur* to be his Justice in the Counties of *Salop*, *Hereford*, *Gloucester*, and the Marches of *Wales*, adjoyning to the said Shires, to enquire of all Liberties, Privileges, and Franchises, being possessed or claimed, or which then after should be possessed or claimed by any Person or Persons, and which were to be seized into the King's Hands, and of all Escapes and Felons, and those Inquisitions so from time to time to be taken to certify into the Chancery. And by the same Charter gave him Power to substitute and appoint others under him for the better Execution of the same, which afterwards by Commission was executed accordingly. *Inter marr. ad magnum sigillum in cancellaria.*

And the said King also by his Charter bearing Date the fourteenth of *June*, in the eighth Year of his Reign, made and constituted the said *Arthur* Prince of *Wales*, and Governor, and Warden of the Marches of *England* towards *Scotland*, and substituted as his Lieutenant and Vice-warden under him *Thomas* Earl of *Surrey*, for the due Execution thereof.

Likewise

Likewise the said King by his Letters Patents dated the fifth Day of *November* in the ninth Year of his Reign, in Augmentation of the Revenue of the Prince, did grant unto the said Prince the Honour, Castle, and Lordship of *Wigmore*, and divers other Castles, Manors, and Lands, which some time had been belonging to the Earldom of *March*, which came to the Crown by King *Edward* the Fourth, who was himself Earl of *March* before he assumed his Regal Estate, *To have and to hold* during the Pleasure of the King, yielding yearly the Rent of two hundred Pounds.

A Council  
assigned  
the said  
Prince.

This Prince was sent into the Marches of *Wales* for the Government of that Country, and in the seventeenth Year of the Reign of the said King his Father, had a Council of very wise and worthy Persons assigned unto him, as namely, Sir *Richard Poole* chief Chamberlain of the said Prince, Sir *Henry Vernon*, Sir *Richard Crofts*, Sir *David Phillips*, Sir *William Udal*, Sir *Thomas Englefield*, and Sir *Peter Newton*, Knights; *John Wilson*, *Henry Marian*, Doctor *William Smith* President of his Council, and Doctor *Charles*, where not long afterwards the said Prince died in the Castle of *Ludlow*, without Issue.

Charta crea-  
tionis  
Princ. Wa-  
lia.

After the Death of the said Prince *Arthur*, King *Henry* the Seventh by his Letters Patents dated the Eighteenth of *February* in the nineteenth Year of his Reign, in Parliament created *Henry*, then his only Son, who after was King *Henry* the Eighth, and whom be-  
fore

fore that in the eleventh he had made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* by another Charter of the same Year, Constable of the Castle of *Dover*, to be Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Chester*, being then about the Age of twelve Years, *to have and to hold*, to him and his Heirs Kings of *England* for ever, being the like Limitation of Estate, and with the like Investiture as in former times had been accustomed. 10. h. 7.

But whether the said King did grant the Lands and Revenues belonging to the said Principality, unto the said Prince *Henry* or no, as he had done unto Prince *Arthur* his Brother, doth not appear by any Charter that as yet thereof can be found.

After the Death of King *Henry* the Seventh, the said Prince *Henry* was King of *England* by the Name of King *Henry* the Eighth, he had Issue, a Son called *Henry*, who died very young, he likewise had Issue, the Lady *Mary*, afterwards Queen, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, our late Sovereign of most happy Memory, and lastly Prince *Edward* the youngest in Years, who first reigned after the Death of his said Father by the Name of King *Edward* the Sixth.

But there cannot be found any Charters among the Records, whereby it may appear that any of them were created Princes of *Wales*, or whereby any of the Revenues of the said Principality were given or conferred unto any  
of

*Com. mini-  
stro. ducat.  
cornu. 30.  
31. h. 8.  
inter record.  
cur ang-  
mens.*

of them; so that it seemeth they were Princes generally by their Birth, and not Princes of *Wales* by any Creation or Investure; for in a Record of an Accompt of the Dutchy of *Cornwall* in the time of the said Prince *Edward*, he is called by the Name of the Prince of *England*, and not by the Name of the Prince of *Wales*.

And thus much touching the Succession or Ranks of the Princes of *Wales*, which I have drawn in an Historical, although a plain and homely manner, thereby the better to take away the Harshness of the particularities of Records intermingled therewith, which of themselves although they afford profitable Knowledge, yet they do carry with them small Delight; but also for that the Variety of Things in those succeeding Ages, in the sundry Occurrences and Accidents thereof do yield good Matter of Observance, and worthy Memory, representing as it were the *English* State for the Time of more than Two Hundred Years together.

Now therefore do rest nevertheless three Things concerning the said Principality to be further considered of. First, in what Manner and Order the said Principality and Marches of *Wales* were governed and directed under the said Prince. Secondly, what Officers, as well domestical as others, the said Princes had about them, and their Fees as far forth as I could come to any certain Knowledge thereof. And thirdly, an Abstract of the Revenues of the said Principality, as they now stand in



in Charge and be esteemed to your Majesty, whereby may be perceived what in time past the said Revenues have been, and in what Case they now stand.

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*The Manner of the Government of the Principality and Marches of Wales.*

**T**HE said Principality being under the Government of the Princes of the *Welsh* Blood (whose ancient Patrimony yet remained until the Conquest thereof by King *Edward* the First, as before hath been shewed) was guided, governed, and directed by their own municipal and homebred Laws, and the Customs of their Country. Most of which had their Commencement from the Constitutions of one of their ancient Princes called *Howell Dab*, as their Historians have recorded. But being reduced under the Yoke by the said King *Edward* he divided certain Parts of that Territory into Shires (as hath been declared) he caused the *Welsh* Laws to be perused, some whereof he did allow and approve, some others he did abrogate and disannul; and in their Place appointed new, altogether according to the *English* Manner of executing Justice. He caused to be devised certain Briefs, Writs, or *formula juris*, and he instituted their Manner of Process, Plead-

*Doct. Pom.  
in Chronica  
Wall.*

*Statuta  
Walliafol.*

ings, and Course of their judicial Proceedings. All which things do manifestly appear by the Act of Parliament made at *Ritblan* in *Wales*, called therefore *Statutum Wallie*, which afore is remembred, and when they want a Writ of Form to serve the present Case, then use they the Writ of *Quod ei desorciat*, which supplieth that Defect. And although the Principality of *Wales*, as hath appeared by some of the Records above mentioned, were divided into three Provinces, *North-Wales*, *South-Wales* and *West-Wales*; for so in some of the former Patents they are mentioned, yet for the Jurisdiction thereof, it was divided into two Parts, *North-Wales* and *South Wales*: For a great Part of *West-Wales* was comprehended within the Shire of *Pembrooke*, which is a very ancient Shire of *Wales*, and the Territory thereof conquered by the *English*, in the time of *William Rufus*. Long time before the general Conquest of *Wales* by *Richard Strangbow*, being *English*, and the Earl thereof, and called also by some Earl of *Strigulia*, or *Chepstow*, was the first that attempted the Conquest of *Ireland*, in the Days of *Henry* the Second, which was above an hundred Years before the Conquest of *Wales* by King *Edward* the First. This Earldom of *Pembrooke* had in ancient time Palatine Jurisdiction, and therefore in some Records is called *regalis comitatus Pembrochie*.

*Geraldus*  
Camb. 23.  
24. E. 1.  
Rot. 57.

Hill. 7. E.  
apud Ca-  
mer Scac-  
carii.

The Cham-  
berlains Ac-  
compts.

The Provinces of *North-Wales* and *South-Wales* were governed for Law in this Manner. The Prince had and used to hold a Chancery,

cery, and a Court of Exchequer in the Castle of *Carnarvon* for *North-Wales*, and had a Judge or Justice which ministred Justice there to all the Inhabitants of *North-Wales*, and therefore was called the Justice of *North-Wales*. The like Courts of Chancery and Exchequer he held in the Castle of *Carmarthen* for *South-Wales*, where he had a Justice also called the Justice of *South Wales*, and the Courts of their Justices or Judges so held within their several Provinces, were called the great Sessions of those Provinces, and sometimes these Justices were itinerant, and sate in every of the several Counties of his Province. In these great Sessions the Causes of greatest Moment, real, personal and mixt, and Pleas of the Crown concerning Life and Members, were heard and determined. In these great Courts also upon Creation of every new Prince, there were granted by the People of that Province unto the Prince, *nomine recognitionis ad primum adventum principis*, certain Sums of Money as it were in Acknowledgment or Relief of the new Prince, which Sums of Money are called by them *Mises*. These *Mises* or Sums of Money were granted by the People unto the Prince for his Allowance of their Laws and ancient Customs, and a general Pardon of their Offences fineable or punishable by the Prince, and that Sum of these *Mises* for the Shire of *Carmarthen* only, amounted unto eight hundred Marks, and for the Shire of *Cardigan* the total Sum of these *Mises* amounted unto six hundred Marks, as by fundry Records doth appear; these Sums of Money were paid at cer-

3. E. 3. 19:  
6 in la no-  
vel print. 63.  
a. 7. H. 35.  
b.

Chamber-  
lains Ac-  
compts.

Ministers  
Accompts  
18. H. 7.

Ministers  
Accompts.  
16. E. 4.

Chamber-  
lains Ac-  
compts.

tain Days by several Portions, such as were appointed, and in the said Sessions agreed upon. Also in every Shire of every of the said Provinces there were holden certain inferior Courts, called therefore County Courts, and Shire Courts, and Tournes, after the Manner of *England*; and which by some were also the petty Sessions. And there were also Courts inferior in sundry Counties for ending of Causes of less Moment and Importance; and if any wrong Judgement were given in any of these Courts inferior, the same was redressed by a Writ of false Judgement in the Court superior. And if any erroneous Judgement were given in the great Sessions, which was the supream Court of Justice, that Error was either redressed by the Judgment of penal Justices itinerant, or else in the Parliament, and not otherwise in any the Courts of Justice now at *Westminster*.

The Mar-  
ches of  
*Wales*.

As touching the Government of the Marches of *Wales*, it appeareth by divers ancient Monuments that the Conqueror after he had conquer'd the *English*, placed divers of his *Norman* Nobility upon the Confines and Borders towards *Wales*, and erected the Earldom of *Chester*, being upon the Borders of *North-Wales*, to Palatine, and gave Power unto the said Persons thus placed upon those Borders, to make such Conquests upon the *Welsh*, as they by their Strength could accomplish, holding it a very good Policy thereby not only to encourage them to be more willing to serve him, but also to provide for them at other Mens costs; and here-

hereupon further ordained that the Lands so conquered, should be holden of the Crown of *England in capite*, and upon this and such like Occasions divers of the Nobility of *England* having Lands upon the said Borders of *Wales* made Roads and Incurfions upon the *Welsh*, whereby divers Parts of that Country near or towards the said Borders were won by the Sword from the *Welshmen*, and were planted partly with *English* Colonies; and the said Lands so conquered, were holden *per Baroniam*, and were called therefore Baronies, Marchers. In such manner did *Robert Fitzhamon* acquire unto himself, and such others as assisted him, the whole Lordship of *Glamorgan*; using in some resemblance the *Roman Policy*, to enlarge Territories by stepping in between two Competitors, and by helping the one he subdued the other, and after turning his Sword against him whom he assisted, and making this the Pretence of his Quarrel alledge that he whom he had assisted, had denied to make unto him sufficient Recompence for his sustained Travels, and so made himself absolute Owner of all; likewise *Barnard Newmarch* conquered the Lordship of *Brecknock*, containing three Cantreds, and established his Conquest by a Marriage in the *Welsh* Blood: *Hugh Lacy* conquered the Lands of *Ewyas*, called after his Name *Ewyas Lacy*, and others did the like in other places of the Borders, all which were Baronies, Marchers, and were holden by such the Conquerors thereof *in capite* of the Crown of *England*, and because they and their Posterity might the better keep the said

Another Policy.

The original of the Baronies Marchers.

18. Ed. 2.  
Fitz. affs.  
182.

13 Ed. III.  
Fitzha.  
Jurisdiction  
23. 47. Ed.  
III. 5, 6, 7.  
6. h. 5.  
Fitzha.  
Jurisdiction  
on 34. 7.  
h. 6. 35.  
36. a. 30.  
h. 6. 6. b.

Lands so acquired, and that they might not be withdrawn by Suits of Law from the Defence of that which they had thus subdued; the said Lordships and Lands so conquered, were ordained *Baronies Marchers*, and had a kind of Palatine Jurisdiction erected in every of them, and Power to administer Justice unto their Tenants in every of their Territories; having therein Courts with divers Priviledges, Franchises, and Immunities; so that the Writs of ordinary Justice, out of the King's Courts, were for the most part not current amongst them. Nevertheless if the whole Barony had come in Question, or that the Strife had been two Barons Marchers, touching their Territories or Confines thereof: For want of a Superior, they had recourse unto the King their supream Lord; and in these and such like Cases, where their own Jurisdiction failed, Justice was unministred unto them in the Superior Courts of this Realm. And this was the State of the Government of the Marches of *Wales*, both before and after the general Conquest of *Wales*; made by King *Edward* the First, as hath been declared, until the seven and twentieth Year of King *Henry* the Eighth.

And as touching the first Council, established in the Marches of *Wales*, it is conceived by the best and most probable Opinions amongst Antiquaries, that the same began in or about the seventeenth Year of King *Edward* the Fourth, when as Prince *Edward* his Son was sent unto the Marches of *Wales*, under the Tutition of the Lord *Rivers* his Uncle by the

the Mothers side, as afore hath appeared; and *John*, Bishop of *Worcester*, was appointed Lord President of *Wales*. *John*, Bishop of *Worcester*, first President of the

Prince *Arthur*, the Son of King *Henry* the Seventh, in the seventeenth Year of the Reign of the said King, went into *Wales*; at what time, Doctor *William Smith* was then President of the Council of the Marches of *Wales*, who was after Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Founder of the College of *Brazen-Nose*, in the University of *Oxford*. This Man was also President in the time of King *Henry* the Eighth, until the fourth Year of the Reign of the same King; at what time *Jeffry Blyth*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, succeeded in the Office of President of the said Council. Dr. Powell, in Chron. Wallia p. 389.

The Lady *Mary*, eldest Daughter of King *Henry* the Eighth, and afterwards Queen, did carry the Title of Princess of *Wales* for a while, although the Patent of her Creation be not now to be found: Under whom, *John Voysey* Doctor of the Laws, and afterwards Bishop of *Exeter*, was President of that Council.

There succeeded him in the Office of President of the Council of the Marches of *Wales*, *Rowland Lee*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*. And this was the State and Government of the Principality and Marches of *Wales*, in the seven and twentieth Year of King *Henry* the Eighth.

Stat. 27. h.  
8. cap. 26.

The said King by a Statute made in the seven and twentieth Year of his Reign, united and annexed the Principality and Dominion of *Wales* unto the Realm of *England*; altering in many Parts the former Jurisdiction and Government thereof, bringing the same to the like Administration of Justice as was and yet is usual in *England*: Appointing that the Laws of *England* should take place there, and that all *Welsh* Laws, sinister Customs and Tenures, not agreeable to the Laws of *England*, should be thenceforth for ever abrogated and abolished. Of which Union and Annexation, first for that thereof hath ensued great Peace, Tranquillity, Civility, and infinite good to the Inhabitants of that Country of *Wales*; Secondly, because in some respect it may serve as a Project and President of some other Union and Annexation by your Majesty, of as much, or of more Consequence and Importance; and Thirdly, because the same Union doth contain an express Image of the politick Government of the Realm of *England*; I have presumed with convenient brevity upon this good Occasion here in this place to express the same: Therefore whereas in former Time there had been in *Wales* anciently eight several Shires or Counties, besides the County of *Monmouth*, which was the ninth, and that some other Territories in *Wales* were then no Shire Grounds, by reason whereof the Laws of *England* could have no current Passage therein. For all the ordinary Ministers and Executioners of the Process of the Laws of *England*, or which have Vicountiel Jurisdiction, are the

Statutum  
de 24. h. 8.  
cap. 26.

Officers



Officers of particular Shires, as the Sheriffs, the Coroners, the Escheators, and such like. Therefore by the said Act of Parliament, there are created in *Wales*, four other new ordained Shires of the Lands not formerly so divided; namely, the several Shires of *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, *Montgomery*, and *Denbigh*, and those also, together with the former ancient Shires, are by that Act of Parliament, and by the Statute of 38 H. 8. subdivided into Cantreds; and all the March Grounds, being then neither any part of *Wales*, although formerly conquered out of *Wales*, neither any part of the Shires of *England*, the said King by his said Act of Parliament did annex and unite, partly unto the said Shires of *England*, and partly unto the Shires of *Wales*, next adjoining, as was thought then (by reason of Vicinity of Place, and other Correspondency) most convenient, as by the said Acts of Parliament appeareth: which the said King was the rather occasioned to do, for most of the said Baronies Marchers were then in his own Hands. And for that also divers Murthers, Rapes, Robberies, and Enormities had been there committed; and by reason of the Flight of the Offenders from one Barony, as is usual upon the Borders, they had escaped due and condign Punishment for their such Enormities and odious Offences. He ordained also that the County of *Monmouth*, formerly being a Shire of *Wales*, should be governed from thenceforth in like manner, and by the same Judges, as other the Shires of *England*. And for the other twelve Shires, he ordained

Stat. 27.  
h. 8. cap.  
26.

Stat. 27.  
h. 8. cap.  
26.

a special Jurisdiction and Officers, but yet in substance agreeable, and after the manner of the *English Laws*, although for the Circumstance of Time, and Place, and Persons, in some few things discordant.

*Stat. 27.  
h. 8. cap.  
26.*

He ordained, that out of every of the said Shires of *Wales*, there should be one Knight, and out of every of the Shire Towns of *Wales*, named in the said Act of Parliament, there should be one Burgess elected, after the *English* manner: which Knights and Burgesses so selected, and duly upon Summons of every Parliament in *England*, returned, should have Place and Voice in the Parliament of *England*, as other the Knights and Burgesses of *England* used to have.

*Circuits.  
34. h. 8.  
cap. 26.  
Stat. -*

And for the Administration of Justice in the said twelve Shires of *Wales*, there was by the Act of Parliament of 34 *H. 8.* ordained four several Circuits, Precincts, or *Conventus Juridicus*, allotting to every of them three of those Shires, so that the Chief Justice of *Chesster* hath under his Jurisdiction, the three several Shires of *Denbigh*, *Flint*, and *Montgomery*; his Fee is yearly, 100 *l.*

Justice.

The Shires of *Carnarvon*, *Merioneth*, and *Anglesey*, are under the Justice of *North-Wales*, whose Fee is 50 *l.*

The Counties of *Carmardin*, *Pembrooke*, and *Cardigan*, have also their Justice, whose yearly Fee is 50 *l.*

The

The Counties of Radnor, Brecknock, and Glamorgan, have also their Justice, whose Fee is yearly 50*l*.

After by an Act of Parliament made 18 *Stat. 18.*  
*Eliz. cap. 8.* one other Justice Assistant, was *Eliz. cap. 8.*  
 ordained to the former Justices: so that now  
 every of the said four Circuits have two Ju-  
 stices, viz. one chief Justice, and a second  
 Justice Assistant.

*Their Jurisdiction.*

**T**Hese Justices in every of their Circuits, *Stat. 34.*  
 have almost the same Jurisdiction, that *b. 2. cap.*  
 the ancient Justices in Eyre, or Justices *2. & 4.*  
 Itinerant had. First, they had Power to hear *Stat. 18.*  
 and determine all Criminal Causes, which are *Eliz. cap. 8.*  
 called in the Laws of England, *The Pleas of Criminal*  
*the Crown*: And herein they have the same Causes.  
 absolute Jurisdiction, that the Justices have of  
 your Majesty's Bench, commonly called the  
*King's Bench*.

They have also Jurisdiction to hear and de- *Civil*  
 termine all civil Causes, which are called in *Causes.*  
 the Laws of England, *Common Pleas*, and to *Common*  
 take the Acknowledgment of all Fines, le- *Pleas.*  
 vied of Lands or Hereditaments, without su-  
 ing any *dedimus potestatem*; and herein they  
 have the same Jurisdiction that the Justices of  
 the Common Place do execute in the Hall  
 at *Westminster*. Also they may hear and de-  
 termine all Assizes upon Disseisons of Lands  
 or

## The Principality of Wales.

or Hereditaments, wherein they equal the Jurisdiction of the Justices of Assize.

Justices of  
Assize.

They may hear and determine all notable Violences and Outrages perpetrated or done within their several Precincts, and therein they have the Power, Authority, and Jurisdiction of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer.

### Their CHANCERY SEAL and WRITS.

**F**Orasmuch as no Suit can commence between Party and Party, nor orderly Justice can be done without Complaint of the Pursuant, and Summons and Monition given unto the Defendant: which Summons, the Policy of *England* from the beginning of the first Foundation of this Common-wealth hath appointed to be performed by that kind of *Formula Juris*, which the common Law calleth a Writ or Brief; so called, as *Bracton* saith, *Breve quia rem que est & intentionem petentis breviter enarrat*, and which Writ is always conceived in Form in the King's Name, in manner of a *Precept Royal*, and sealed with the King's great Seal. Therefore in the appointing of this Jurisdiction, there is ordained to every Circuit or Precinct, a several Seal for the sealing of such Writs and Commissions as the Case shall require within that Circuit. And forasmuch as all Writs are either original, such as do begin the Suit, or else Judicial,

Writs either Judicial or Original.

al, such as command and warrant the Execution ; therefore it is by the said Statute made in 34 *H. VIII.* ordained that the Seal serving for Original Proceſſes in the ſeveral Shires of *Denbigh* and *Montgomery*, ſhould be in the Cuſtody of the Chamberlain of *Denbigh* ; and that the Original Seal of *Cheſter* ſhall be, and ſtand for the Original Seal of *Flint*, and ſhall be in the Cuſtody of the Chamberlain of *Cheſter*. The like Seal ſerving for the ſeveral Shires of *Carnarvon*, *Mari-oneth*, and *Angleſey*, to be in the Cuſtody of the Chamberlain of *North-Wales*.

The like Seal concerning the ſeveral Shires of *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, and *Glamorgan*, is committed to the Cuſtody of the Steward of *Brecknock*.

And finally, the like Seal ſerving the ſeveral Shires of *Carmarden*, *Pembrooke*, and *Cardigan*, is in the Uſage of the Chamberlain of *South-Wales*.

Theſe Chamberlains are as Chancellors in this Behalf, and have the ſealing of all Original Writs and Commiſſions, within their ſeveral Precincts, and theſe Chamberlains may alſo award out ſeveral Writs to all Under-Receivers of the Revenues and Miniſters to make their Accounts.

The Seal for the ſealing of Judicial Writs, is appointed by the ſaid Statute of 34 *H. VIII.* to be and remain by the Juſtices of every of the ſaid Circuits for the more expedite Execution of their Judgments. *Their*

*Their Sessions and Manner of  
Sittings.*

The great  
Sessions.

Adjourn-  
ments.

**E**VERY of these Justices in their several Circuits, shall be Itinerant twice every Year, and sit in every of the Shires within their Authority, by the space of Six Days together, at a Place certain by them to be appointed, and upon Proclamation of Summons to be made fifteen Days before the said Sittings, where all Persons requiring Justice, may purchase their Writs, and proceed in their Suits. And where Adjournments of the Causes there depending, shall be *de die in diem*, and if the Cause can have no end during the Sitting, then from Sessions to Sessions, as the Nature of the Business shall require, and according to the Discretion of the said Justices; and these Sittings are called the great Session.

34 H. 8.

cap. 26. n.

33

And if there shall be such Multitude of Pleas personal, as that they cannot be tried at the same great Sessions, then the Issues there in Trial, shall and may be tried at some other Sessions, before the Deputy Justice, which is therefore called the petty Sessions.

And if any erroneous Judgment be given by the said Justices in any real Action, the same shall be reversed by Writ of Error, before the Justices of the *King's-Bench*. And  
if

if the said erroneous Judgment shall be in any Action personal, the same shall be reversed by Bill before the Lord President of the Marches and Council there.

*Officers, Ministers, Clerks, and Writers for the expediting of the said great Sessions.*

**F**IRST, there are the Chamberlains of every of the said Circuits, as hath been said, who are properly and originally the Treasurers of the Revenue within their Charge, and by the said Statutes, are also Keepers of the Seals, as aforesaid, wherein they do undertake in Part the Office of a Chancellor.

And in every of the said Circuits, there is the Attorney, or *Regius advocatus*, and Solicitor.

There is a Prothonotary, or chief Register, who draweth all the Pleadings, entereth and engrosseth the Records and Judgments in civil Causes, and ingrossing Fines. - And there is also a Clark of the Crown, which draweth and ingrosseth all Inditements and Proceedings, Arraignments and Judgments in Criminal Causes. And these two Officers are at your Majesties Appointment.

Prothonotary.

Clark of the Crown.

At the King's Appointment.

There

The Marshal.

There is a Marshal to attend the Persons of the Judges at their common sitting, and going from the Sessions or Court.

Cryer.

There is a Cryer, *tanquam publicus preco*, to call forth such Persons, whose Appearances are necessary, and to impose Silence to the People. And these two Officers last remembered, are disposed by the Justices. And thus much touching the Justices of the great Sessions.

There are also other ordinary Officers appointed for every Shire in *Wales*, by the said Statute of 34 H. VIII. such and in like manner as in other the Shires of *England*.

There is a Commission under the Great Seal of *England*, to certain Gentlemen, giving them Power to preserve the Peace, and to resist and punish all turbulent Persons, whose Misdemeanour may tend to the Disquiet of the People; and these are called the Justices of the Peace, and every of them may well be termed *Eirenarcha*. The chief of them is called *Custos Rotulorum*, in whose Custody all the Records of their Proceedings are resident. Others there are of that Number, called Justices of the Peace, and *quorum*, because in their Commissions, whereby they have Power to sit and determine Causes concerning breach of Peace and Misbehaviour; the Words of their Commission are conceived this *quorum*, such and such, *unum vel duos, &c. esse volumus*, and without some one or  
more



more of them of the *quorum*, no Sessions can be holden. And for the avoiding of a superfluous Number of such Justices; for through the Ambition of many, it is counted a Credit to be burthened with that Authority; the Statute of 34. *H. 8.* hath expressly prohibited, that there shall be but eight Justices of Peace within every of the Counties and Shires of *Wales*; which if the Number were not indefinite for the Shires of *England*, it were the better. These Justices do hold their Sessions quarterly.

And it is further ordained by the said Statute of 34. *H. 8.* that two Justices of Peace, whereof one to be of the *quorum*, may hold their Sessions without any greater Number.

In every of the said Shires where the said Commission of the Peace is established, there is also a Clerk of the Peace, for the entering and ingrossing of all Proceedings before the said Justices; and this Officer is appointed by the *Custos Rotulorum*. The Clerk of the Peace.

Every of the said Shires hath his Sheriffe, which Word being of the *Saxon English*, is as much as to say, as a *Shire Reeve*, or Minister, or Bailiffe of the County; his Function or Office is twofold, ministerial or judicial. As touching his ministerial Office, he is the Minister and Executioner of all the Process and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and thereof ought to make Return or Certificate. And as touching his judicial Office, he hath The Sheriffe 34. h. 8. cap. 16.

E Authority

The County Court  
derived  
from Justice  
*Commutative*.

Authority to hold two several Courts of distinct Natures, the one called the *Tourne*, because he keepeth a Tourne or Circuit about his Shire, holding the same in several Places; wherein he doth inquire of all Offences perpetrated against the common Law, and not forbidden by any Statute or Act of Parliament. And the Jurisdiction of this Court, is derived from Justice distributive, and is for criminal Offences. The other is called the County Court, where he doth determine all petty and small Causes. Civil under the Value of forty Shillings, arising within the said County; and thereof it is called the County Court. And the Jurisdiction of this Court is drawn from *Justice Commutative*, and is held every Month. The Office of the Sheriff is annual, and by the Statute of 34. H. 8. it is ordained, that the Lord President, Council and Justices of *Wales*, or three of them at the least, whereof the President to be one, shall yearly nominate three fit Persons for that Office, of whom the King's Majesty may elect and chuse one, who thereupon shall have his Patent, and be Sheriff of the said Shire.

Escheator.  
34. b. 8.  
cap. 16.

Every of the said Shires hath an Officer, called an Escheator, which is an Officer to attend the King's Revenue, and to seize into his Majesty's Hands, all Lands, either escheated, Goods, or Lands forfeited; and therefore he is called Escheator, and he is to enquire by good Enquest, of the Death of the King's Tenants, and to whom their Lands are descended, and to seize their Bodies and Lands for ward, if they be within age, and is accountable for

for the same. And this Officer in *Wales* is named by the Lord Treasurer of *England*, by the Advice of the Lord President, Council, and Justices, or three of them at the least, whereof the Lord President to be one. There are also in every of the said Shires, two Officers, called Coroners; they are to enquire by Inquest, in what manner, and by whom every Person dying of a violent Death, came to his Death, and to enter the same of Record, which is Matter criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, and thereof they are called Coroners or Crowners, as one hath written, because their Enquiries ought to be publick, *Et in corona populi*. These Officers are chosen by the Free-holders of the Shire, by Vertue of a Writ out of the Chancery *de Coronatore eligendo*; and of them I need not to speak more, because these Officers are elsewhere.

*Coroners.*  
*34. h. 8. cap. 26.*  
*Skeene in verborum significatio- nem Juris Scotia.*  
*These are in Scotland.*

Forasmuch as every Shire is divided into Hundreds, there are also by the said Statute of 34. *H. 8. cap. 26.* ordained that two sufficient Gentlemen or Yeomen shall be appointed Constables of every Hundred.

*Constables of the Hundred.*

Also there is in every Shire, one Goal or Prison appointed for the restraint of Liberty of such Persons, as for their Offences are thereunto committed, until they shall be delivered by Course of Law.

*The Goal.*

Finally, in every Hundred of every of the said Shires, the Sheriffs thereof shall nominate sufficient Persons to the Bayliffs of that Hundred,

E. a

## *The Principality of Wales.*

Hundred, and Under-ministers of the Sheriff, and they are to attend upon the Justices in every of their Courts, and Sessions.

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### *The Government of the Marches of Wales, after the Statutes of an. 27, & 34. H. 8.*

**B**Y the said Statute of 34. H. 8. cap. 26. it is further ordained that the President and Council in the said Dominion and Principality of *Wales*, and the Marches of the same, with all Officers, Clerks and Incidents thereunto, should continue and remain in Manner and Form as was then formerly used and accustomed.

And therefore the said *Rowland Lee* spoken of before, being Lord President of the Council of the Marches of *Wales* at the time of the making of the said Statute, so continued after the making thereof, until his Death, being in the four and thirtieth Year of the said King *Henry* the Eighth. After whom succeeded in the Office of the said President *Richard Samson*, Bishop first of *Chester*, and after removed to *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, who continued Lord President until the second Year of King *Edward* the Sixth, at what time *John Dudley*, then Earl of *Warwick*, and after Duke of *Northumberland*, was President of the said Council, who

who so continued until the fourth Year of the said King. And after him succeeded Sir *William Herbert* Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter, and after Earl of *Pembroke*, who continued President until the first Year of Queen *Mary*. Next succeeded *Nicholas Heath*, then Bishop of *Worcester*, and after Archbishop of *York*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*. And upon the removing of the said Archbishop, the said Sir *William Herbert* again succeeded as President of the said Council, until the sixth Year of the said Queen *Mary*, at what time followed him *Gilbert Brown*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who so continued until the Death of the same Queen. In the beginning of the Reign of the late Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir *John Williams*, Lord *Williams* of *Tame*, of whom the Lord *Norris* is descended, was appointed President of the said Council, and died the same Year. And after him succeeded Sir *Henry Sidney*, Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter, whose love to Learning, and favour to Learned Men, need not here to be spoken; he continued Lord President of *Wales* about four and twenty Years and six Months, he served in *Ireland* eight Years and six Months, being there three several times Lord Deputy-General in that Country. During some part of the time of the abroad in *Ireland* of the said Sir *Henry Sidney*, there served in *Ireland* as President or Vice-President, *John*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and now Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*. After this succeeded *Henry* Earl of *Pembroke*, Son-in-law to the said Sir *Henry Sidney*, and Father to the Right

Honourable the Earl of *Pembroke* that now is.  
And after him *Edward Lord Zouch*, now present Lord President of that Council.

**The Jurisdiction of the Council of the Marches of Wales.**  
*Statum 34.*  
*H. 8. ca.*  
*26.*

The President and Council of the Marches of *Wales* have Power and Authority to hear and determine by their Wisdoms and Discretions, such Causes and Matters as be or shall be assigned to them by the King's Majesty, and in such manner as shall be to prescribed unto them by Instruction signed with his Hand.

The Council assisting the Lord Prince, consisted of these, the Chief Justice of *Chester*, together with three other of the said Justices of *Wales*, who after their Sessions ended, are for the most part Resident at the Council; and these are Ordinary; there are divers Extraordinaries, both Lords and Knights, and such others as are learned in the Laws, and are to be called to Council when the Lord President shall think requisite, and such of the Council extraordinary learned in the Laws, when they are called, there, they are allowed their Horses, and their Men, and six Shillings Pence *per Diem*, during their attendance.

The Officers the  
fratration of Ju  
these: The C  
of the Signet,  
granted to one

*berk*, and are executed by his Depury, the Examiner, the Remembrancer, the Receiver of Fines, the Attorney, the Solicitor, the Porter, to whose Custody such Delinquents as deserve to suffer restraint of Liberty are committed, &c. Two Messengers, and a Sergeant at Arms.

*And thus much, briefly, touching the ancient and modern Estate and Government of the Principality of Wales, and of the Marches of the same.*

Next followeth to be considered (according to the former Order proposed) the ancient and modern Officers of the said Principality serving the Lord Prince, and what Fees and Sallary were allowed unto them.

*The ancient Officers, their Names and Fees, collected out of divers ancient Accounts, were these following.*

## *In North-Wales.*

**T**HE Justice of North-Wales whose ancient Justice of Fee was uncertain, but yet for the most part North- yearly his Fee was 50*l.* howbeit I find that Sir Wales. William Stanley Knight, to whom King Henry the Seventh gave the Office of Justice of North-Wales, for his Life, he had the yearly Fee of 133*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* a. 1. H. 7. but this seemeth to have been of Favour.

1.

50.

E 4

The

# The Principality of Wales.

Chamberlain.

*The Chamberlain of North-Wales, whose ancient Fee was yearly*-----

l.

20

Auditor.

*The Auditor of North-Wales, viz. Chester and Flint, his ancient Fee was 10l. yearly, with allowance of 10 s. per diem, while he was in executing this Office, and finishing the Account.*-----

l.

10

Comptroller.

*The Comptroller of all Pleas, Fines, Amerciaments, and Redemptions, or Ransoms, his yearly Fee was*-----

l. s. d.

12 3 4

Attorney.

*The Attorney for North-Wales, viz. of the Counties of Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Anglesey, his Fee was yearly*-----

s. d.

56 8

Surveyor.

*The Supervisor or Surveyor of the Castles, Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments of the Prince in North-Wales, his yearly Fee was*-----

l.

10

Constable.

*The Constable of the Castle of Carnarvon, his Fee was uncertain, sometimes 60l. and sometimes but*-----

l.

40

*The*



*The Captain of the Town of Carnarvon, his Captain. Fee was yearly 12 l. 3 s. 4 d. and sometimes one Man had both the Offices of Constable of the Castle, and Captain of the Town, having 60 l. yearly for both the Offices* —————

l.	s.	d.
12	3	4

*There were allowed sometime unto the said Soldiers. Constable and Captain 24 Soldiers, for the safe Custody of the Castle and Town, and every of them was allowed 4 d. per diem, amounting in the whole unto 146 l. by the Year* —————

l.  
146

*The Porter of the Gates of the said Town of Carnarvon, whose Fee was yearly* ——— ———

l. d.  
3 10

*The Constable of the Castle of Conway, his Constable. Fee was yearly, sometimes 40 l. and sometimes*

l.  
50

*The Captain of the Town of Conway had for Captain. his yearly Fee 12 l. 3 s. 4 d. and most commonly he that was Constable of the Castle, was also Captain of the Town.* —————

l.	s.	d.
12	3	4

*There were also allowed to the said Constable Soldiers. and Captain 24 Soldiers, for the safe Custody of the*

*the said Town and Castle, and every of them was allowed 4d. per diem, amounting yearly to*

l.  
146

Porter. *The Keeper and Porter of the Gates of Conway, his Fee was* \_\_\_\_\_  
d.  
4 per diem.

Constable. *The Constable of the Castle of Hardlaigh in the Countie of Merioneth, his Fee yearly was 26l. 13s. 4d. in some Accompts he was allowed 50l. which I think was for both Offices of Constable and Captain* \_\_\_\_\_  
l. s. d.  
26 13 4

Soldiers. *There were also allowed 24 Soldiers for the Guard of the said Town and Castle of Hardlaigh, their Wages amounting yearly to* \_\_\_\_\_  
l.  
146

Constable. *The Constable of the Castle of Bewmarisse, his yearly Fee was* \_\_\_\_\_  
l.  
40

Captain. *The Captain of the Town of Bewmarisse, his yearly Fee was* \_\_\_\_\_  
l. s. d.  
12 3 4

Soldiers. *There were also 24 Soldiers allowed for the Guard*

*Guard of the said Town and Castle of Bewma-  
rissle, every of which were allowed 4 d. per diem,  
amounting to* \_\_\_\_\_

l.  
146

*The Porter or Keeper of the Gate of Bewma- Porter.  
rissle had for his Fee* \_\_\_\_\_

l. s. d.  
9 2 6

*The chief Forrester of the Forrest of Snow- Forrester.  
don, his Fee* \_\_\_\_\_

l. s.  
11 8

*The Office of the Steward of the Towns of New- Steward.  
borough and Roffaire, his Fee was yearly* —

l.  
10

*The Marshal and Keeper of the Justice House Marshal.  
in the Town of Carnarvon, his yearly Fee was*

l. s. d.  
26 8

*The Clerk of the great Sessions I find not.*

*There was a Court of Exchequer of the Prince's Exchequer,  
Revenues for North-Wales, holden in the Castle  
of Carnarvon, in which Court there were certain  
Fees allowed for Expences of Parchment, Paper,  
Bags for Mony, and for Portage of Mony, and  
such other small Charges, which were variable  
according to the Occasions and Times.*

## South-Wales.

Justice. **T**HE Justice of South-Wales, whose ancient Fee was yearly 20 l. at some times ———  
 l.  
 40

Auditor. The Auditor of South-Wales, his ancient Fee was yearly 40 l. but sometimes his Fee was but 20 l. and 5 s. per diem, whilst he exercised his Office.

Attorney. The Attorney of South-Wales, who had yearly for his Fee ——— ——— ———  
 l. s. d.  
 8 13 4

Constable. The Constable and Usber of the Castle of Carmarthen, whose yearly Fee was ——— ———  
 l.  
 20

Sheriff. The Sheriff of the County of Carmarthen, whose yearly Fee was ——— ——— ———  
 s.  
 50

Steward. The Steward general of the Cemots of the County of Carmarthen's Fee ——— ——— ———  
 l. s. d.  
 6 13 4

Clerk. The Clerk of the County Courts, and small Sessions

# *The Principality of Wales.*

61

*Sessions in the County of Carmarthen, his Tearly Fee* \_\_\_\_\_

s.  
40

*The Cryer of the County, Courts, and small Cryer. Sessions in the said County, whose Fee is Tearly*

s. d.  
6 8

*The Steward of the Welsh Courts in the County of Carmarthen, his Fee* \_\_\_\_\_ Steward.

l. s. d.  
6 13 4

*The Office of the Penkeys in the Comots of Penkeys. Widegada and Elvet, Fee* \_\_\_\_\_

s.  
4

*The Steward of the Welsh Courts of Widegada and Elvet, his Tearly Fee* \_\_\_\_\_ Steward.

l. s. d.  
3 6 8

*The Clerk of the Welsh Courts of Widegada and Elvet, whose Tearly Fee* \_\_\_\_\_ Clerk.

s. d.  
6 8

*The Bailiff itinerant for Carmarthen, whose Tearly Fee was* \_\_\_\_\_ Bailiff.

l.  
5

*The*

*The Principality of Wales.***Bailiff.***The Bailiff itinerant for Cantrec, whose  
Tearly Fee was* \_\_\_\_\_

l. s. d.

6 13 4

**Constable.***The Constable of the Castle of Cardigan,  
whose ancient Fee was Tearly* \_\_\_\_\_

l.

40

**Sheriff.***The Sheriff of the County of Cardigan, whose  
Tearly Fee is* \_\_\_\_\_

l.

5

**Clerk.***The Clerk of the County, Courts, Ternes, and  
small Sessions of the County of Cardigan, his  
Tearly Fee was* \_\_\_\_\_

s.

40

**Cryer.***The Cryer of the County, Courts, and small  
Sessions in the said County, Fee* \_\_\_\_\_

s. d.

6 8

**Clerk.***The Clerk of the Hundreds in Cardigan, his  
Fee was Tearly* \_\_\_\_\_

s. d.

6 8

**Steward.***The Steward of the Welsh Courts, in the  
County of Cardigan, his Fee was* \_\_\_\_\_

l.

10

*The*

# The Principality of Wales.

63

The Clerk for writing the Rolls in the Welsh Clerk Courts, his Yearly Fee was in the County of Cardigan

s. d.  
6 8

The Clerk for writing of the Rolls in the Courts of Iſherwen, his Yearly Fee

s. d.  
6 8

The Bailiff itinerant of Cardigan, his annual Fee was Yearly

l.  
5

The Bailiff itinerant for Lampaderne, his Yearly Fee was

l. s. d.  
6 13 4

The Captain of the Town of Abceſtſtowith, his Yearly Fee was 18l. 5s. he was allowed Twelve Archers for the Custody of the said Town and Castle.

The Escheator for the two Shires of Carmarthen and Cardigan, his yearly Fee

l.  
10

The Clerk of the great Sessions for both the Counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan, his Yearly Fee was

l.  
5

There

*Exchequer.* There was a Court of *Exchequer* likewise for the Revenues of the Prince of *South-Wales*, kept in the Castle of *Carmarthen*, and Yearly Allowances for the Expences thereof, as in the Province of *North-Wales*.

By this it appeareth, that the Province of *South-Wales* chargeable to the Prince, extended for the most Part into the two Counties of *Carmarthen* and *Cardigan*, the rest of *South-Wales*, as *Monmouth* and *Glamorgan*, &c. were in the Hands of others, as before hath appeared.

The reason of the difference of the Officers that were in *South-Wales*, from those that were in *North-Wales* was, for that *North-Wales* was divided into Counties, and framed into Shires, and ordered according to the *English* Laws, by the Statute made at *Rutblane*, called *Statutum Wallia*, often before mentioned, made in the Time of King *Edward* the first, whereas *South-Wales* nevertheless remained governed in some Things according to the *Welsh* Laws and Customs, even until the said Statute made in an. 27. H. VIII.

*Thus much concerning the Officers of both Provinces of North-Wales and South-Wales.*

The Prince of *Wales* had also divers and sundry Officers about his Person, and of his Household, which were these following, as they are collected out



out of Records, where mention is made of them:

The Council of the Prince, consisting of The Council-  
divers Honourable, Worshipful and Learned  
Persons, to counsel, for the Leasing and good  
Disposing of his Revenues.

The Governour of the Prince's Person, to Governour.  
whom the Education and Institution of the  
young Prince was committed. Such was the  
Lord Rivers unto Prince Edward, Son to King  
Edward the Fourth; wherein also the Queen,  
Mother unto the Prince, had a special Inter-  
est, for few things were done concerning  
the Prince, without her Privy and Ad-  
vice.

The Chamberlain to the Prince; it ap- Chamberlain  
peareth that Richard de la Beere was Chamber- 21 E. 3 pas.  
lain to the Black Prince, Son and Heir to King pars 2.  
Edward the Third: And Sir Thomas Poole was  
Chief Chamberlain to Prince Arthur: So was  
Thomas Vaughan to Prince Edward, Son to Hollinshead.  
King Edward the Fourth.

The Attorney-General to the Prince; The Attor-  
William Ruddal, was sometime Attorney to the ney.  
Prince. 11 E. 4 pas.  
pars 1.

The Clerk of the Prince's Council, or Sec- The Clerk.  
retary, and the Keeper of his Books, Wri-  
tings and Records, his Fee was 10l. per annum  
and his Diet; one Thomas Tamworth had this  
Office.

*The Usher.*

The Usher of the Council-Chamber of the Prince, his Fee was 10 l. *per annum*, and his Charges for attendance of the Council there; one *Thomas Ferris* sometimes had this Office.

*The Usher of  
the Prince's  
Chamber.*

The Gentleman Usher of the Prince's Privy Chamber; Sir *Tho. Worth* had this Office to Prince *Edward*, in the life of King *H.8.* and yet was that Prince never created Prince of *Wales*.

The Keeper of the Prince's Wardrobe; who sometime was one *Giles Davis*, and had a Patent thereof with a Fee of 5l. 10s. yearly.

*These Officers that follow, are principally necessary, besides many other Officers inferiour left out; and no doubt did serve the Princes of this Realm, although no mention of them on Record.*

The Treasurer, or Receiver General to the Prince, all of his Revenues; which appeareth in this, that he had his general Exchequer at *Westminster*.

The Prince's Chief Secretary.

The Master of the Prince's Horse, under whom are his Equerries, and those that teach him to ride.

The

The Schoolmasters of the Prince, as namely, those that teach him

The Arts and Philosophy.

The Tongues, as the *French, Italian, Spanish, &c.*

The Principles of the Laws of the Realm, and of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Laws.

*A List of the Officers both Modern and Present, of the local Principality of Wales, which Officers are allowed Fees, and other Charges, going out of the said Principality, as doth appear by divers Accounts before the Auditors the last year, viz. the 44. Year of Q. Elizabeth.*

	l.	s.	d.	
THE Chamberlain of North- Wales, in the Counties of Car- narvon, Anglesey, and Meri- oneth, his yearly Fee is	20	0	0	Carnarvonshire

The Constable of the Castle of Car- narvon, his yearly Fee is	60	0	10
--	----	---	----

## The Principality

l. s. d.

*The Porter of the Town of Carnarvon* 3 0 10

*The Porter of the Town of Conway*— 6 1 8

*The Constable of the Town of Conway* 13 6 8

*The said two Justices are allowed yearly, while they are in Circuit in the time of the great Sessions* } 6 0 1

*The two Justices for the Counties of Carnarvon, Anglesey, and Merioneth, each of them having for his yearly Fee, 50l. amounting in the whole to the Sum of* } 100 0 0

*The Attorney in the three Counties aforesaid, is allowed for his yearly Fee* } 6 6 8

*The Chief Forester of Snowden, his Fee* } 11 8 1

*The Comptroller of the Pleas, Fines, and Redemptions before the Justices of North-Wales, his yearly Fee was* } 12 3 4

The

l. s. d.

*The Fee of the Marshal, and Keeper of the Shire-house in the Counties of Carnarvon, Anglesey, and Merioneth* } 2 6 8

*The Protonotary and Clerk of the great Sessions is allowed, for a Reward for his Labour, in ingrossing of the Escheats of the Sessions holden in the said three Counties.* } 3 6 8

*The Barons of the Exchequer of Carnarvon* } 13 6 8

*For their Attendance at Carnarvon yearly* } 2 0 0

*Towards the Expences allowed the Clerk of the Exchequer attending the great Sessions in the said Counties of Anglesey and Merioneth, for writing of the Original Writs of every Sessions* } 0 10 0

*For the Expences of Parchment, Paper, Ink, and other Necessaries spent in the Office of the Clerk of the Crown* } 1 6 8

## The Principality

l. s. d.

*The Cryer, whose Fee is*

13 4 0

*For Expences of Paper, Parchment,  
Ink, and other Necessaries spent in the  
Exchequer at Carnarvon, and for  
Bags to put Money in*

1 10 0

*For Expence of Bayliffs Itinerant,  
bringing the Writs for collecting of the  
Money by the Receivers.*

0 11 0

Summa totalis of Carnarvon is

303 1 7

*Anglesey-shire. The Constable of the Castle of Bew-  
maris, and Captain of the Town,  
whose yearly Fee was*

26 13 4

*The Steward of the Money, whose  
Fee was yearly*

5 0 0

*The Steward of Roslaire, whose  
Fee was yearly*

1 0 0

Summa totalis of Anglesey

33 13 4

The

l. s. d.

The Constable of the Castle of } 50 0 0 Merionethshire  
Hardleigh, whose Fee is yearly.

The Auditors, whose yearly Fees } 61 18 4  
are

And for their Charges they are } 90 0 0  
allowed

The Receiver, whose yearly Fee } 39 18 6  
and Allowance for Portage of Money

The Surveyor, whose yearly Fee is 20 0 0

The Woodward, whose yearly Fee is 10 0 0

Summa totalis for Merioneth 262 16 10

The Total Sum for North-Wales 596 8 5

E 4 South-

## South-Wales.

l. s. d.

Cardigan-  
shire,

*The Protonotary and Clerk of the Crown, in the Countries of Cardigan, Carmarden, Pembroke, and the Town of Haverford-west, whose Fee is* } 2 0 0

*The Attorney in the Counties of Carmarden, Cardigan, Pembroke, Brecknock, and Radnor, whose yearly Fee is* } 8 13 4

*The Steward of the Welsh Courts, whose yearly Fee is* } 6 0 0

*The Sheriff of Cardigan, whose Fee is* } 5 0 0

*Sum total is of Cardigan* 21 13 4

Carmarden-  
shire.

*The Chamberlain and Chancellor of Carmarden, whose yearly Fee is* } 35 11 8

The



l. s. d.

The Cryer of the great Sessions  
holden in the Counties of Carmarden,  
Cardigan, and Pembroke, whose  
Fee is } 0 6 8

The Constable of the Castle of Car-  
marden, whose yearly Fee is } 20 0 0

The Steward of the Welsh Courts  
of the County of Carmarden, whose  
Fee is } 10 0 0

The Justices of the Counties of  
Carmarden and Cardigan, their  
yearly Fee is each of them, 50 l. and  
they are allowed for their Diet in the  
times of their great Sessions. } 40 0 0

There is paid yearly to the Protono-  
tary, and Clerks of the Crown for  
their travell in making and ingrossing  
the Estreats of the great Sessions } 5 0 0

Summa totalis Carmarden 215 19 8

The

*The present Revenue of the Principality of Wales, as the same was in charge before the Auditors this last year past, viz.*  
**44 Elizabeth.**

I. s. d.

<i>The County of Carnarvon.</i>	<i>The Farm and yearly Rents certain of the Mannors, Lands and Tenements, in the County of Carnarvon, amounteth unto</i>	} 423 3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<i>The casual Profits thereof,</i>	76 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Summa totalis is</b>		<u>500 3 <math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u>

<i>The County of Anglesey.</i>	<i>The Farm and yearly Rents certain of the Mannors, Lands and Tenements in the County of Anglesey,</i>	} 398 19 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>The casual Profits there,</i>	26 10 10
<b>Summa totalis is</b>		<u>425 10 9<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>

<i>The County of Merioneth.</i>	<i>The Farm and yearly Rents certain of the Mannors, Lands and Tenements in the County of Merioneth</i>	} 202 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<i>The casual Profits</i>	60 16 10
<b>Summa totalis is</b>		<u>263 5 10<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>

**Summa**

Summa Totalis of North-  
Wales yearly amounteth unto } 1138 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

## South-Wales.

The Farm and Rents, certain of the  
County of Cardigan amounted to } 413 2 2 The County of  
The Casual Profits thereof 86 9 2 Cardigan.

Summa totalis is 299 11 4

The Farm and Rents, certain of  
the County of Carmarden, amounted } 185 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  The County of  
to Carmarden.

The casual Profits 180 11 7

Summa totalis is 376 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Sum total of South-Wales 676 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

The yearly Sum total being cast up  
together, amounted unto } 1865 8 10 $\frac{3}{4}$

The Charges above specified, and o-  
ther issuing all manner of ways out of } 530 6 7  
the same Revenues, amount to

Which

l. s. d.

*Which being deducted out of the former total Sum of 1865l. 8s. 10d.  $\frac{3}{4}$  there doth rest clear, the yearly Sum of*

1335 2 3  $\frac{3}{4}$ 

*Whereby may be observed, that the Revenue of the Principality of Wales, in the time of Prince Edward, called the Black Prince, almost three hundred Years ago, without Deductions; amounted to 4681l. 12s. 5d.  $\frac{3}{4}$  is now worn and wasted to the Sum of 1865l. 8s. 10d.  $\frac{3}{4}$  and with the ordinary Deductions and Reprizes taken out of it at this present in Charges, Fees to Officers, and other Reprizers, is brought to the Sum of*

1335 2 3  $\frac{3}{4}$ 

*Which small Sum also (as the Revenue was to Queen Elizabeth) was much lessened, for that a greater Sum in the whole amounting yearly to 1789l. 3s. 2d. which did partly arise by reason of the Diet of the Council of Marches, being yearly 1106l. 13s. 4d. The Fees of the Barons of the Exchequer in Wales, being Officers of the Principality of Wales, the Auditors Fees, Woodward's Fees, Receivers Fees, Surveyors Fees; and for the Portage of Money, was Charged as well upon this Revenue of the Prince, as upon other Lands and Revenues belonging to the Crown within the several Counties of Wales.*

*And so much for the Principality of Wales.*

The

## The Second Part

Containeth the

# Dutchy of Cornwall.

*The Second part of this Revenue appertaining to the Prince, is that which ariseth unto him out of the Dutchy of Cornwall, and belongeth unto him, as Duke of Cornwall.*



THE Uttermoſt part of this Iſland towards the Weſt, ſtretching it ſelf by a long Extent into the Ocean, is called the County of Cornwall; lying over-againſt the Dutchy of Bretagne in France. The People inhabiting the ſame, are called Corniſh-Men, and

## The Principality

and are also reputed a Remnant of the *Britains*, the Ancient Inhabitants of this Land : They have a particular Language, called *Cornish* (although now much worn out of use) differing but little from the *Welsh*, and the Language of the *Britains* in *France* ; which argueth their Original to have been out of one Nation.

This Territory was anciently reputed a Dukedom ; but a little before, and also after the *Norman* Conquest, it was an Earldom, and so continued until the Eleventh year of King *Edward* the Third, at which time it was a-new constituted a Dutchy, and the first Dutchy that was erected in *England* after the said Conquest.

Such as were Earls thereof in antient time, before the Erection of the said Dutchy, were for the most part of the Blood Royal ; amongst whom, many being Memorable, there was, as most Ancient, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, the Elect Emperour, or King of the *Romans*, Brother to King *Henry* the Third. But his Posterity dying without Issue, it came again to the Crown, in the days of King *Edward* the First ; who conferred the said Earldom upon *Edward* the Prince, his Son, surnamed of *Carnarvon* ; who being King, conferred the same upon his Minion *Pierce de Gaveston* ; but he being afterwards attainted of Treason, and executed, the said Earldom was bestowed upon *John*, surnamed of *Eltham* because he was born there, younger Brother to King *Edward* the Third ; who  
dying

dying likewise without Issue, it was lastly erected into a Dutchy, (as hath been said) and conferred upon *Edward*, afterwards surnamed the *Black Prince*, in the Eleventh year of the Reign of the said *K. Edward* the Third, his Father.

Therefore the said King *Edward*, purposing to augment the Titles of his said Son, did, in the Parliament holden in the Eleventh year of his Reign, create not only the said *Edward* then, before made Earl of *Chester*, to be Duke of *Cornwall*, but also, to honour that publick Proceeding the more, did at the same time create divers and sundry worthy Persons, and well deserving, to sundry Dignities of Nobility, as by the Records extant thereof doth appear.

The Manner of the first Creation of the Duke of *Cornwall* was very special, for the said Dignity was conferred upon the said *Edward* then Earl of *Chester*, and to the first begotten Sons and Heirs apparent of him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*, for ever. So that it seemeth that the Intention thereof was, first that none should be Dukes of *Cornwall*, but such as were Eldest Sons, and Heirs apparent to the Crown; and that when there was any fail of such Person, then the said Dignity should remain in suspence, until such Son and Heir apparent again were extant. Secondly, That the said Son and Heir apparent, without any further Solemnity or Creation, should presently upon his Birth, being then Heir apparent to the King, or from the time that

that he is Heir apparent to the Kingdom, be also Duke of *Cornwall*; herein much differing from the Order of the Principality of *Wales*, which requireth in every new succeeding Prince a new Creation and Investiture, and Gift of that Principality, as hath formerly appeared.

*Statut. de a.*  
33. b. 6.

*In originale de*  
*a. 35. b. 6.*  
*rot. 29. ea parte*  
*Rememor. The-*  
*saur. in Scac-*  
*car,*

The Truth of this Assertion is made most evident by an Act of Parliament in the Thirty third year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Sixth, the Words whereof are these; **More-**over the King, considering that his said best beloved, first begotten Son, at the time of his Birth is Duke of Cornwall, and ought of Right to have Liberty of the said Dutchy, and of all Honours, Lordships, Seigniories, Castles, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Possessions and Hereditaments, with their Appurtenances to the said Dutchy belonging, or Parcel of the same in any wise, by the Advice, Assent and Authority, &c. delibereth, and doth cause to be delivered to the said Prince, his first begotten Son, the said Dutchy of Cornwall, and all Honours, Lordships, Seigniories, Castles, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, &c. with all other Things, Possessions, and Inheritances, Profits, and Commodities, with their Appurtenances, to the said Dutchy annexed, united, pertaining, or belonging, or Parcel of the same in any wise.

The same was, after many, likewise verified by the Charter of K. *Henry* the Seventh, being



being the Charter of Livery, made unto Prince Arthur his Son, whereof some part tolloweth in these Words; *Henricus, Dei gratiâ Angliæ, Franciæ, Rex, & Dominus Hiberniæ, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quodd Nos considerantes, quodd regnum Angliæ (cujus regni solius Dei gratiâ potimur) filii primogeniti in Ducatu Cornubiæ hæreditario in perpetuum dicti regni nostri jure sunt successuri, utque ex speciali superinde Actu promulgato, primo natiuitatis suæ die majoris atque perfectæ præsumitur ætatis, sic quodd liberationem dicti Ducatus eo tum à Nobis petere valeant, atque de jure obtinere debeant, acsi viginti & unius annorum ætatis plenè fuissent, volentes etiam uti debemus, præclarissimo filio nostro primogenito Arthuro jus reddere, & in nullo ejus jure derogare, eundemque Ducatum Cornubiæ, cum omnibus & singulis suis membris atque juribus, dicto primogenito nostro sicuti cæterorum Principum temporibus hætenus fieri consuevit, liberata ex certa scientia & mero motu nostro, ac de autorisamento & assensu Concilii nostri dedimus, concessimus & liberamus, damusque per præsentis, concedimus & liberamus pro nobis & hæredibus nostris, & hac præsentis charta nostra confirmavimus eidem filio nostro sub nomine & honore Ducis dicti loci, castra, manneria, terras, & tenementa, & alia subscripta, ut ipse statum & honorem Ducis dicti ducatus decentius generis sui nobilitatem valeat continuare, & onera in hac parte incumbantia facilius supportare, &c.*

By which is proved, not only that the Son and Heir apparent to the Crown is Duke of Cornwall from his Birth, or when he is known to be Son and Heir apparent, but that the King, his Father, is by Law to make unto him Livery of the said Dutchy, Lands and

F the

he Hereditaments thereunto belonging, although he be within the Age of One and twenty years, as if he were of full and perfect Age.

But to return again unto King *Edward* the Third, and to consider the Bestowing of the Revenues of the said Dutchy, and the Managing thereof, for Order sake I shall therein observe these General things.

*First*, What Revenues were bestowed upon the said Dutchy.

*Secondly*, The yearly Value of the same, as well of ancient time, as of later Years.

And *Lastly*, To set down the particular Officers of the said Dutchy, as well Antient as Modern; by all which the Present State of the said Dutchy may best appear.

As concerning the former, namely the Revenues of the said Dutchy, as it is observed that the same do consist generally in these two kinds; *first*, the Lands and Hereditaments that are Annual; and *secondly*, the Revenues that are Casual.

The Revenues Annual are of Three kinds, *first*, The Lands given by the Charter made in the Eleventh year of King *Edward* the Third, and were sometime the Ancient Revenues of the said Dutchy.

*Secondly*,

*Secondly*, Certain Knights Fees, and other Hereditaments given by other Letters Patents of the same King *Edward* the Third, unto the said Duke, which were united and annexed, by the said later Letters Patents, unto the said Dutchy.

*Thirdly and Lastly*, The Lands given by Act of Parliament unto the said Dutchy, and annexed thereunto in lieu of other Lands that by Act of Parliament were afterwards taken from the same at sundry times, as hereafter shall appear, for in every one of these there is great difference of Estate and Quality.

The Revenues Annual, given by the Charter made by King *Edward* the Third, in the Eleventh year of his Reign, and established for the Dutchy, are situate and do lie, *First*, In the County of *Cornwall*. *Secondly*, In the County of *Devon*. *Thirdly*, In other Shires dispersed within this Realm.

And *first* of all in the County of *Cornwall* are these following.

## County of Cornwall.

1. The Castle, Mannor, and Park, and Borough of *Launceston*, with his Appurtenances.
2. The Castle and Mannor of *Trematon*, and the Borough of *Saltsash*, and the Park there, with the Appurtenances.

3. The Castle, Borough, and Mannor of *Tyntagell* (if Histories do not fable) this is supposed to be the Place of Birth and Seat of King *Arthur*.

4. The Castle and Mannor of *Restormell*, with the Park there.

5. The Mannor of *Clymesland*, and Park of *Kerrybollock*.

6. The Mannor of *Tibesta*, with the Bailiwick of *Powdershire*.

7. The Mannor of *Tewynton*, with the Appurtenances.

8. The Mannor and Borough of *Helston* in *Kerier*, with the Appurtenances.

9. The Mannor of *Moresk*, with the Appurtenances.

10. The Mannor of *Trewervaille*, also *Ty-wervaille*, with the Appurtenances.

11. The Mannor of *Penkneth*, with the Appurtenances.

12. The Mannor of *Peulyn*, with the Park there.

13. The Mannor of *Relaton*, also *Rillaton*, with the Beadlery of *Eastwyvelshire*.

14. The Mannor of *Helston* in *Trigshire*, with the Appurtenances, and the Park of *Hellesbury*.

15. The Mannor and Borough of *Leskeret*, also *Liskerd*, and the Park there.

16. The Mannor of *Kallestock*, with the Fishing there, and other his Appurtenances.

17. The Mannor of *Talskydo*, with the Appurtenances in the said County of *Cornwall*.

18. The Borough or Town of *Lestwitbick*, together with the Mills.

*Devonshire.*

## Devonshire.

19. The Fee-farm of the City of *Exeter*,  
20 l. per Annum.

20. The Mannor of *Lydford*, with the Appurtenances, together with the Chace of *Dartmore*.

21. The Mannor and Borough of *Brad-  
ish*.

22. The Water and River of *Dartmouth*.

## *In divers other Shires dispersedly.*

23. The Castle of *Wallingford*, with the Hamlets and Members thereof, and the yearly Farm of the Town of *Wallingford*, with the Honours of *Wallingford*, and *St. Valeries*, in the County of *Oxford*, and in all other Counties, wheresoever the said Honours do lie.

24. The Castle, Mannor, and Town of *Barkhamstead*, with the Park there, and together with the Honour of *Barkhamstead*, in the Counties of *Hertsford*, *Buckingham*, and *Northampton*.

25. The Mannor of *Byfleet*, with the Appurtenances, in the County of *Surrey*.

26. The Castle and Mannor of *Meere*, in the County of *Wiltshire*.

27. The Castle and Mannor of *Knareborough*, with his Hamlets and Members, together with the Honour of *Knarebury* and *Tork*, and elsewheresoever the said Honours do lie.

28. The Mannor of *Isleworth*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

*Charta data 4. Septem. 11.E. 3.* 29. The Mannors of *Kennington* and *Franksball*, together with a Meadow in *Lambeth* and *Newton*, in the County of *Surrey*.

30. The Mannor of *Rising*, with all the Appurtenances, in the County of *Norfolk*, and the fourth part of the *Talbott* in *Lynne*, with all the Appurtenances in the aforesaid County.

31. The Mannor of *Cbislemore*, and Four score and Eighteen Pounds, Six Shillings, and Eight Pence *per Annum* Rent, with the Appurtenances in the City of *Coventry*, which were then in Lease to the Queen's Mother, for her Life.

And thus much concerning the Revenue, Local and Annual, of this Dutchy, of the *first* kind, according to the former proposed Division ; being the first Inheritance given thereunto, and which is so annexed to this Dutchy by the Words of the said Charter, as that by the Intent thereof, it should in no case be aliened therefrom.

As concerning the Revenue, Local and Annual of this Dutchy, of the *second* kind, the said King *Edward* the Third, for further Increase of the Dutchy, by his Charter bearing Date the said Eleventh year of his Reign, did

did give unto the said Duke in such manner as aforesaid, all his Knights Fees which he had then in the said Gounty of *Cornwall*; with all Wards, Escheats, Forfeitures, Profits, and Commodities whatsoever thereunto belonging; which Fees he also annexed unto the said Dukedom by the words of the said Letters Patents, as the same should in no wise, by the intention of that Patent, be severed from the same. Howbeit some Difference may be conceived in Law, as touching the Value of such Annexation, made by Letters Patents only, and the former Annexation by Letters Patents, which were confirmed or strengthened by Act of Parliament, concerning the Power and Ability of aliening and disannexing the same from the Dutchy.

1. Mar. Diar.  
94. b. 32.

The last Branch of the Revenues, local and annual, belonging to this Dutchy, are such Mannors, Lands, and Hereditaments, as have been given by Act of Parliament, and annexed unto the said Dutchy in lieu of other Lands that by Act of Parliament were formerly taken from the same.

And therefore whereas (by the former Letters Patents hath appeared) the Mannors of *Iseworth* in the County of *Middlesex*, was given and annexed by King *Edward* the third, unto the said Dutchy, King *Henry* the fifth, having afterwards founded the Monastery, which he called *Syon*, near adjoyning to the said Mannor, did by an Act of Parliament, in the ninth year of his Reign, sever the said Mannor of *Iseworth* from the said Dutchy,

Parliament, 9.  
h. 5.

and conferred the same unto the said Monastery; and in lieu thereof, by the same Act of Parliament, gave and annexed to the said Dutchy, the Mannor of *Curry Mallet*, *Stoke Under Hamden*, *Milton*, *Fawconberge*, *Stratton upon Fosse*, *Inglecome*, *Norton*, with *Welwynton*, *Widcome*, *Farrent*, and *Laverton*, and the moiety of the Mannor of *Westbaptree*, and *Sheptonmallet*, with their Appurtenances in the County of *Somerset*; the Mannor of *Ryme*, with his Appurtenances in the County of *Dorset*; and also the moiety of the Mannors of *Meydencot* in the County of *Berkshire*, and of *Magor* in the Marches of *Wales*, and the fourth part of the Mannor of *Shellings*, in the County of *Kent*. All which Premisses did exceed the value of the Mannor of *Isleworth* yearly, two hundred Pounds, which doth appear as well by the said Act of Parliament made in the ninth year of King *Henry* the fifth, as also by one other Act of Parliament, made in the three and thirtieth year of King *Henry* the sixth, wherein the said former Act of Parliament is mentioned.

Likewise King *Henry* the Eighth, at his Parliament holden at *Westminster*, the one and thirtieth year of his Reign, and Prorogued upon divers Prorogations, until the four and twentieth day of *July*, in the two and thirtieth year of his Reign, did sever the Honour and Castle of *Wallingford*, and all Lordships, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and other Hereditaments thereto belonging, from the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, being moved thereunto; for that the said Castle and Honour is near adjoining unto



unto the Mannor of *Newelme*, which was, by the said Act of Parliament, made an Honour, and therefore, for the Commodious Situation and Vicinity thereof, the said King did sever the same from the said Dutchy, and made made it Parcel of the said Honour of *Newelme*, whereof he was then Seized in Right of his Crown ; and in lieu thereof, there was given and annexed to the said Dukedom, the Mannors of *Westanton*, *Portlow*, *North bil*, *Portpigham*, *Laudren*, *Triloweia*, *Tregance*, *Trelagen*, *Croftbole*, *Trevitberne*, *Courtney*, *Landulph*, *Leighdurant*, and *Tinton*, in the County of *Cornwal*, and all other his Lands in the said Places, which came to the said King by the Attainder of Treason of *Henry Courtney*. Marquess of *Exeter* ; Also the Mannors of *Anstell*, *Fentre-gan*, *Tremeynalls*, *Tremagevon*, *Fowey*, *Credyowe*, and *Portneaprior* in the said County of *Cornwal*, which came to the said King's hands, by the Dissolution of the Priory of *Trawerdreth*, in the said County of *Cornwal*. Also all the Mannors of *Breadford*, *Caverdon*, *Clymesland*, *Prior*, *Treworgy*, *Stratton*, *Eastway*, *Bowpton*, *Bradristley*, *Buchlawrue*, and *Bonyalvey*, which came to the said King's hands, by the Surrender and Suppression of the Priory of *Lanceston*. All which Mannors so newly Granted unto the said Dutchy, were by the said Act of Parliament so annexed thereunto ; as were the said Castle and Honour of *Wallingford*, and the Members and Parcels of the same, before the making of the same Act of Parliament, any Act, Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

And

And thus much concerning the Revenues local, (and called in the Laws, *Hereditamenta corporea*) and of annual Value, which were either originally given by King *Edward* the Third, and afterward by Patent conferred, or by A&t of Parliament, in lieu of other Lands, granted unto the said Dutchy; which three-fold Distinction of the said Revenues, is here made, and induced to this End, that it might be observed, that those Castles, Lordships, Mannors, and Lands, which were either first given unto the said Dutchy, and established by A&t of Parliament, or lastly given by A&t of Parliament, in lieu of other Lands severed from the said Dutchy, might appear so be to annexed unto the said Dutchy, by the intent and meaning of the said A&ts of Parliament; and so knit and Conjoyned thereunto, as they should not be Alienated therefrom, and are of more Validity in that respect, than the Revenues of the Second Sort, which were only conferred by Letters Patents, without help of Parliament; and therefore is not so firmly united unto the said Dutchy, as are those two former Kinds mentioned.

Inheritances of Casual Value belonging to the said Dutchy, were these.

1. The Duke hath granted unto him, and his Heirs inheritable, unto the said Dutchy, yearly to Elect, Chuse, Create, and make the Sheriff of *Cornwal*, in such sort as the King himself doth Elect the Sheriffs of other Counties.

2 The

2. The Prizes and Customs of all Wines brought into these Ports of the said County of *Cornwall*, and the Profits of the Ports and Havens there; and the Customs of all Wooll, Leather and Woll-fells, Shipped to be Transported out of the said Dutchy, to be Collected by Officers appointed by the said Duke; Wrack of the Sea, and the Prerogative of all Royal Fishes, taken and brought to Land within the said County; the Hundred Courts, and County Courts, and the Profits thereof: the Prizes and Customs of Wines of the Port of *Sutton*, which is now called *Plymouth*, and is partly within the County of *Devon*. Also the said Duke hath free Warren in all his said Lands granted: Also he hath the liberty and returning of all Writs and Summons directed to the Sheriff of the said County, which shall not be returned, but by the Officers of the said Duke, for the time being. Also the Goods and Chattels of all Felons and Fugitives, being Tenants of the said Dutchy, And the Benefit of all Fines imposed for any Trespass or Crime Finable, and all Fines to be paid for Licences, to levy any Fine or Concord of Record: And all Amercements, Issues and Forfeitures, and the year, day, and wast, Streep and Spoil of the Lands, of such as are Tenants of the said Dutchy, upon Murders or Felonies by them committed, and whereof they shall be attainted, and likewise the Escuage of all Tenants, holding by Knights Service, which they are to pay, being assessed in Parliament for their fail of Service, and Absence, not being with the King when he should make any Army or Voyage

*Carta. dat.*  
10. July.  
16 E. 3.

*Carta dat.*  
17. Martii.  
11. E. 3.

*Carta dat.*  
18. Martii,  
11. E. 3.

*Carta dat.*  
3. Jan. 11. E. 3.

Voyage Royal against his Enemies, whereby such Escuage doth come due.

Also there is annexed unto the said Dutchy, the Stanneries and Profits of the Coinage of Tin within the said Counties of *Devon* and *Cornwall*.

The Coyage of  
Tin.

For the better understanding whereof, it is to be observed, that in the said Counties (being in many parts thereof, Mountainous, full of waste Grounds and Moors) there is found great quantities of Tin, the purest, best and most plentifullest in *Europe*; by reason whereof, it hath ever been accounted one of the Staple Commodities of this Kingdom, and of good Estimation in Foreign Regions. These Mines of Tin in these West parts of the Kingdom, were not unknown to the *Romans*, as appeareth by *Diodorus Siculus*, who lived in the time of *Augustus* the Emperour, above 1700 years since; and who thus writeth thereof: *Britanii qui juxta Velerium promontorium incolunt, mercatorum usum qui eo Stanneri gratia navigant humaniores reliquis erga hostes habentur. Hi ex terra Saxosa cujus venas sequuti effodiunt Stannum ignem eductum, in quandam Insulam ferunt Britannicam juxta quam Ictam, vocant maris fluxu videntur insulae, cum vero refluit exsiccatum interjecto littore curribus eo Stannum deferunt, &c. Ex his Insulis mercatores emptum Stannum in Galliam portant, inde diebus fere triginta cum equis ad fontem Eridani fluminis perducunt.* That Promontory which he calleth *Velerium*, by the judgment of all Learned in Cosmography, is now called the *Lyxard*, and is Situate in the

the West part of Cornwall. The Island that he calleth *Ista*, is the *Wight*, and that which he saith was an Island, at the Flood, and at low Water, passable from the Main, is a true Description of *Portland*, as it is at this Day, being, not far from the Isle of *Wight*; unto which place, out of *Cornwall*, the Tin was brought to be Transported into *France*, from whence it was carried thirty Days Journey on Horseback, and so over the *Alpes* into *Italy*, even to the Fountains of *Eridanus*, as he saith, which is the River now called the *Po* in *Piemont* and *Lumbardy*. I do alledge his Authority the rather, that he in a manner sets out the Laborious search for Tin in those Days, even as it is used by the Spaliard at this Day with very great Industry and Pains; *Hic ex terra Saxosa venas sequuti effodiunt Stannum, &c.*

All the Moors and Wastes wherein the Tin is found, being of Ancient times belonging to the Kings, and many of the said Moors at this Day being parcel of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*.

The Kings of this Land in former times have cast their Princely Care to establish a good and orderly Managing of the said Commodity, and have endowed the Tinnors with sundry Priviledges for their good Government, thereby the more to Encourage them in the search of Tin. And thereupon by Ancient Charters, the whole Company and Body of Tinnors, in every of the said Counties of *Devon* and *Cornwall*, are cast and divided into 4 several Stanneries or Jurisdications:  
In

In every of which Stanneries, there is a Court, to minister Justice, in all Causes personal, arising between Tinner and Tinner, and between Tinner and Foreigner; and also for and concerning the Right and Ownership of Tin Mines, and the Disposition thereof; except in Causes of Land, Life and Member: and if any false and unjust Judgment be given in any of the said Courts, the Party grieved may make his Appeal unto the Lord-Warden of the Stanneries, who is their superiour Judge, both for Law and Equity; and from him, unto the Body of the Council of the Lord Prince, Duke of Cornwall; to which Duke the Stanneries are given, as by the former Charters have appeared; and from them the Appeal lieth to the King's most Royal Person.

When Matters of Moment, concerning the State of those Mines or Stanneries, shall come to be questioned or debated, there are in every of the said Counties, by the direction of the Lord Warden, several Parliaments or General Assemblies of the Tinnners summoned, whereunto every Stannery within that County sendeth Jurats or Burgessees, by whose Advice and Consent, Constitutions, Orders, and Laws, are made and ordained touching Tin; Causes which being promulged, the same do bind the whole Body of Tinnners of that County as firmly, as if the same had been established in the General Parliaments of this Realm.

As touching the Persons that deal or intermeddle with Tin, and therefore carry the  
Name

Name of **Tinners**, they are of *Four* kinds. *First*, the Owners of the Soil where Mines are found. *Secondly*, the Adventurer for Tin, who may have, by the Law of Tinners, Power and Disposition of a Mine or Tin-work, although he be not Owner of the Soil. *Thirdly*, the Merchant, Broker or Regrator of Tin, who either buyeth to transport out of the Realm, or else to regrade and sell again within the Realm. And *Fourthly*, the Spadiard or Spaliard, so called, because he liveth by his Spade, and is the Mine-worker and Labourer for Tin, who commonly, in respect of his poor Estate, is eaten out by the hard and usurious Contracts for Tin, which he is driven to make with the Merchant or Regrator. For those poor Labourers having no Wages certain, but only Shares in the Mines, as the Quantity thereof shall arise, and being not able to sustain themselves and their Families until the time for Coinage and Marts for Tin shall come, which is half yearly; they are by Necessity compelled, for a small Sum of Money before-hand, to enter into Bond unto the Merchant or Regrator of Tin, to deliver him, at the time of the next ensuing Coinage, Tin, in Value much more than the Money which they had formerly received.

There are also two kinds of Tin, the one called **Black Tin**, which is the Tin-ore broken and washed, but not as yet blown, molten or founded into Metal. The other is called **White Tin**, which is the Tin after it is founded and molten into Metal; and this is

is also of two sorts; Soft Tin which is best Merchantable, and Hard Tin which is least Merchantable.

It is not Lawful, by the Law of Tinnery, and it is, by the ancient Charters of Privileges granted by the Kings of *England* unto the Tinnery, expressly forbidden, under Forfeiture of the Tin, that no Tin shall be sold within every of the said Counties, either Black or White Tin, but only at two Set Times of the year, and at Places appointed; to which Places all the vendible Tin in the several Counties is brought, and there, by the Officers of the Duke, the same is weighed by a Beam and Weights thereto appointed, and after the same is coined with a Stamp, it is thereupon allowed to be Sold, and not before. For which Weighing and Stamp, commonly called the Coinage, there is due to the Lord Prince, as Duke of *Cornwall*, the Sum of 40 s. for every Thousand Weight of Tin, so weighed and coined; which is parcel of the Casual Revenues of the said Dutchy, and first granted by King *Edward* the Third unto the Duke of *Cornwall*, and annexed unto the said Dutchy, by the Name of the *Coinage of Tin*.

Moreover, not only the Kings of *England* in their Times, but also the Dukes of *Cornwall* in their times, have had the Pre-emption of Tin; which is a Privilege belonging and reserved unto themselves by their Charters of Liberties granted unto the Tinnery; which appertaineth unto them, as is conceived by



by the Learned, *Ratione proprietatis, tanquam Casaneus in summis Dominis, & Proprietariis, quam ratione Prærogativæ suæ*: not unlike that which other Kings have in Foreign Countries, whereof *Casaneus* thus makes mention, *Præfetur Princeps in emptione Metallorum*, alledging an Imperial Constitution of the Code for the Proof thereof, and of which Pre-emption, as by some Precedents may be proved, both the Kings of *England* and Dukes of *Cornwall* have made use, when they wanted Money to manage their other Affairs. And thus much touching the Revenues of the County of *Cornwall*.

The whole Revenues unto Prince *Edward*, surnamed the *Black Prince*, Son and Heir apparent unto King *Edward* the Third, as by a notable Survey thereof appeareth, accounting all Profits, Annual and Casual, as they happened, *communibus annis*, one year with the other, and as rated 50. E. 3. in manner as ensueth.

The Revenues of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, as they were rated by a Survey taken 50. E. 3. amounting in the whole, without Reprises, unto 3415 l. 18 s. 5 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; whereof in particular, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
For Cornwall	2219	07	09 $\frac{1}{2}$
For Devon	273	19	05 $\frac{1}{4}$
In other Shires	922	11	02
The Sum Total of the whole } Revenue of the said Dutchy, amounteth to	3415	18	05 $\frac{1}{4}$

*The Revenue of the said Dutchy  
of Cornwall, as it appeareth by  
the Accounts of the Receiver of it,  
in the fifteenth year of R. Henry  
the Eighth, amounted of the clear  
yearly Value, unto*

10095 11 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

In particular as followeth.

## C O R N W A L L.

*The Issues of the Mannors and Bo-  
roughs in the County of Cornwall*

624 17 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

*The Issues of the Hundreds and  
Hundred-Courts, and of the Office of  
the Sheriff.*

59 14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

*The Issues of the Stannery-Courts,  
in both the Counties of Devon and  
Cornwall, accounted for by the seve-  
ral Bailiffs of the several Stanneries of  
the said Counties*

54 9 1

*The Profits of the Office of the  
Havenour, in the said County of  
Cornwall*

53 0 3

l. s. d.

*The Profits of the Offices of Feodary,  
and Escheator of both the said Coun-  
ties* } 33 16 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

# DEVON.

*The Issues of the Mannors and Bo-  
roughs in the County of Devon, and  
of the Chace and Forest of Dert-  
more in the said County of De-  
von.* } 170 14 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

Ex compoto  
Johannis A-  
rundel, militis  
receptoris ge-  
neralis Duca-  
tis Cornubie,  
15 H. 6.

*The Issues of the Water of Dart-  
mouth* } 8 0 0

*The Fee-farm of the City of Exon  
and of the Castle there* } 21 15 0

*The Profits and Issues of the Coin-  
age of Tin, in the Counties of Devon  
and Cornwall, in the said 15. H. 8.* } 2771 3 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

*For white Rent, which is a Duty  
payable yearly by every Tinner in the  
County of Devon, and antiently due,  
that is, of every Tinner 8 d. which  
Sum in the whole, collected from 424  
Tinnors in that County, amounted to  
the Sum of* } 14 2 8

G 1

Foreign

## Foreign Counties.

	l. s. d.
<i>The Issues and Profits of Foreign Mannors, which do lie out of the said Counties of Devon and Cornwall, in other Counties of England</i>	} 958

<i>So that the whole Revenue of the said Dutchy of Cornwall, without Reprises, amounted to</i>	} 10095 11 9
--	--------------

But to the Intent it may appear what are the Castles, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments now or lately belonging unto the said Dutchy, and how the present Revenues thereof do rise, I will here enter exactly into the Particularity thereof, as they were Accompted for to Queen Elizabeth, in the Four and fortieth Year of her Reign, and which is the last Account that is Extant.

Cornwall.

# CORNWALL.

## Mannors in the County of Cornwall.

1. The Mannor of Rylaton, of } 1. s. d.  
the yearly value of } 7 12 4

2. The Mannor of Clymesland, }  
the yearly value of } 60 7 2

3. The Mannor of Helston, of the }  
yearly value of } 67 3 10

4. The Mannor of Liskerd, of the }  
yearly Rent of } 64 6 10

5. The Mannor of Tybesta, of }  
the yearly Rent of } 33 2 4½

6. The Mannor of Tywarvaile, }  
the yearly Rent of } 2 22 0

7. The Mannor of Tallyskydy of }  
the yearly Rent of } 5 12 8

G 3

8½

l. s.

8 The Mannor of Penninayne of } 7 14  
the yearly Rent of

9 The Mannor of Calestock of the } 60 4 6  
yearly Rent of

10 Mannor of Trematon of the } 52 9 5  
yearly Rent of

11 The Fee of Trematon of the } 2 5  
yearly Rent of

12 The Mannor of Refformell of } 32 15 1  
the yearly Rent of

13 The Mannor of Penkneth of } 4 18 6  
the yearly Value of

14 The Mannor of Peulyn of the } 6 18 6  
Rent of

15 The Mannor of Tewynton of } 38 12 7  
the Rent of

16 The Mannor of Helfton in } 56 6 6  
Kerier of the Rent of

17 *The Mannor of Tyntagell of* } l. s. d.  
*the Rent of* } 36 6 6

18 *The Mannor of Moresk of the* }  
*Rent of* } 32 9 9

*The Mannors in the County of  
 Cornwall newly annexed by  
 King Henry the eighth, unto  
 the said Dutchy, in lieu of the  
 Honour of Wallingford, and  
 were in Times past parcel of  
 the Possessions of the Priory  
 Trewardreth in the County  
 of Cornwall.*

19 *The Mannor of Anstell of the* }  
*yearly Rent of* } 5 3 6

20 *The Mannor of Fentrigan of* }  
*the Rent of* } 3 13 4

21 *The Mannor of Trewenven of* }  
*the Rent of* } 9 11 7

G 4

22

22. The Mannor of Credloock, of } l. s. d.  
the Rent of } 10 19 6½

23. The yearly Farm of the Man- }  
nor of Fowey } 1 19 2

24. The Mannor of Porthea Pri- }  
or, of the Rent of } 7 10 10

---

The Sum Total of the annexed }  
Mannors, belonging some time to the } 38 17 11½  
Priory of Trewardreth }

*The Mannors in the County of  
Cornwall, annexed unto the  
said Dutchy, in lieu of the  
Honour of Wallingford ;  
which were sometime Parcel  
of the Priory of Launce-  
ston.*

25. The Farm of the Mannor of }  
Carvidon Prior, of the yearly Rent } 19 15 6  
of }



26. *The Mannor of Clymesland* } l. s. d.  
*Prior, of the yearly Rent of* } 7 15 10

27. *The Mannor of Treworgy,* }  
*of the yearly Rent of* } 8 19 7

28. *The Farm of the Mannor of* }  
*Stratton, of the yearly Rent of* } 7 5 8

29. *The Farm of the Mannor of* }  
*Bucklawren, of the yearly Rent of* } 21 14 8

30. *The Farm of the Mannor of* }  
*Eastway, of the yearly Rent of* } 7 5 8

31. *The Farm of the Mannor of* }  
*Bonialvay, of the yearly Rent of* } 7 15 0

32. *The Farm of the Mannor of* }  
*Boyton, of the yearly Rent of* } 4 17 2

*The*

*The Sum total of these Mannors  
which were sometimes parcel of the  
Priory of Trewardreth* } 85 7 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

*The Mannors of the County of  
Cornwall, whch lately were  
the Lands of the Marquess of  
Exeter, and annexed unto  
the Dutchy of Cornwall, in  
lieu of the Honor of Walling-  
ford and St. Valeries.*

33 *The Mannor of Crosthole of* } 1 8 7  
*the Rent of*

34 *The Mannor of Port Pigham* } 55 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$   
*of the Rent of*

35 *The Fee Farm of the Mannor of* } 15 16 10 $\frac{1}{4}$   
*Portlow of the yearly Rent of*

36 *The Fee Farm of the Mannor of* } 2 6 3  
*Northil*

l. s. d.

37 The Fee Farm of the Mannor of Laudreyn } 2 9 10

38 The Mannor of Tregameere of the Rent of } 4 1 5

39 The Mannor of Trelugan of the Rent of } 6 17 9

40 The Mannor of Trevarven Courtney } 19 15 3

41 The Mannor of Leighdurrant of Rent of } 22 9 7

Now aliened away from the said, &c.

42 The Fee Farm of the Mannor of Tinton } 63 6 7

The Receiver accounted for ——— 13 6 8

Summa totalis ——— 130 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

The

## The Boroughs in Cornwall.

	l.	s.	d.
1. <i>The Borough of Liskerd, of the</i> <i>Rent of</i>	18		
2. <i>The Borough of Grampond —</i>	12	11	4
3. <i>The Borough of Helston in</i> <i>Kerier</i>	6	13	4
4. <i>The Borough of Boffymy —</i>	11	16	9½
5. <i>The Borough of Loftwythiel —</i>	11	19	10½
6. <i>The Borough of Camelford —</i>	4	5	4½
7. <i>The Borough of Saltash —</i>	0	1	6
8. <i>The Borough of Launceston —</i>	10	8	8
9. <i>The</i>			

l. s. d.

9 The Borough of Eastflow of the }  
yearly Value of } 1 0 0

The Sum total of the Rent of the }  
Boroughs in Cornwall } 39 15 4

*The Hundreds in the County of  
Cornwall, and the Profits  
thereof belonging to the said  
'Dutchy*

1 The Hundred of Kerier the Issues }  
were } 8 5 0

2 The Hundred of Pewith the Issues } 3 19 6

3 The Hundred of Powder the Issues } 10 4 5

4 The Hundred of Pyder the Issues }  
are } 9 8 5

5 The Hundred of East the Issues }  
whereof } 4 3 4

l. s. d.

6. The Hundred of West the } 8 5 4  
Issues were

7. The Hundred of Stratton the } 58 0 8  
Issues

8. The Hundred of Trighire } 5 1 4  
the Issues

9. The Hundred of Lesnewith } 2 18 0  
the Issues

---

Summa totalis of the Hundreds } 55 3 8  
amounteth to

*The Profits of the Office of the  
Sheriff, which are casual, and  
uncertain, and not Accompted  
for upon the last Receivers Ac-  
compt.*

The Profits of the Haven or, the }  
Profits of whose Office were this last } 38 5 8  
year

The

l. s. d.

*The Office of the Feodary, the*  
*Profits whereof were this last year* } 36 7 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

*The Sum total whereof amounted*  
*unto* } 74 13 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

## *The Profits of the Stanneries in Cornwall.*

*The Issues of the four Stannery Courts in the*  
*said County of Cornwall, viz.*

*Of Tywarvail* 0 4 9

*Of Blackmore* 4 15 9

*Of Fowymore* 0 8 0

*Of Pewish in Kerier* 10 9 4

*Summa totalis* 15 17 10

*The*

*The Farm of the Toll of Tin in the  
Lordships of Helston in Kerier,  
Tywarvaile, and Tewyngton* } 20 6 8

*The Fines for Licence given to the  
Tinnors for the Coinage of their Tin,  
after the Coinages appointed, namely,  
for such Tin as then was not ready to  
be Coined at the set time of the Coi-  
nage, that is, of every hundred  
weight of Tin so Coined, besides the  
ancient Duty for the Coinage, which  
amounteth in the whole to the Sum of* } 84 15 5

There are also Fines imposed, for the Ma-  
king and Casting up of Tin deceitfully, if  
any such be found, and there are also for-  
feitures of Tin, being Sold before the Coinage  
thereof, wherewith the Receiver is charged  
and doth answer upon his Accompt when any  
such Profit doth arise.

*They Coinage of Tin in the County  
of Cornwall, at the four Market  
Towns, viz. Truro, Liskerd, Lost-  
withiell, and Helstow, with the  
Profits thereof, did this last year  
amount unto* } 2502 10 9

*Summa totalis for the Profit of the  
Tin in Cornwall the last year* } 2623 9 8

There



*There was also paid by the Patentees of the Pre-emption 2000 l. the last year, which is not now expressed, because the Patent thereof is repealed and given up.*

l. s. d.

*Fee-Farm of the Islands of Scilly, lying in the Sea West, off the Land- end in Cornwall, is yearly* } 20 0 0

*The whole Revenue of the Duke of Cornwall, was the last year* } 3713 18 6

## DEVON.

*Fee-Farm of the City of Exeter, and of the Castle there yearly* } 22 15 0

*The Mannor of Lydford, yearly Rent of Assise.* } 9 7 1

*The Mayor of Lydford, for the Issues of his Office yearly.* } 1 13 10

H

of

l. s. d.

Of the Mannor of the Borough of } 10 19 7  
 South Teyng yearly

The Mannor, Borough, and other }  
 Profits in Breadinch, this last year } 7 0 9  
 amounted to

The Issues of the Forest of Darmore 46 19 10

*The Issues of the Stannery in the  
 County of Devon, as follow  
 eth.*

The Issues of the four Stannery Courts,  
 viz. Plympton, Tavestocke, Ail- }  
 berton, and Chagford, amounted } 1 15 2  
 this last year unto

<sup>x</sup> The White Rent, which is a Rent }  
 yearly paid by the Tanners of Devon, }  
 viz. 8d. for ever Tinner, they being } 2 4 8  
 fourscore and seventeen in Number,  
 amounted unto

For

l. s. d.

For the Coinage of Devon, in several Towns of Coinage there, viz. Chagford, Aisberton, Plympton, and Tavestocke. } 98 17 11½

Sum total for Coinage of Tin in the County of Devon } 102 17 ¼

For the Issues of the River of Dartmouth, received of the Mayor of Dartmouth, by way of Farm yearly } 14 14 4

# The Revenue of the Dutchy of Cornwall in Foreign Shires, as followeth.

The Mannor of Meete, in the County of Wilts, the yearly Rent is } 89 15 10½

The Mannor of Fordington, in the County of Dorset yearly } 74 4 1½

*The Mannor of Currymallet in  
the County of Sommerfet yearly* } 15 11 6

*Fee Farm of the City of Coventry  
yearly* } 50 0 0

*The Mannor of Shipton in the  
County of Barks yearly* } 29 11 11

*The Mannor of old Shorne in the  
County of Suffex yearly* } 7 5 10

*The Mannor of Kensington in the  
County of Surrey yearly* } 27 0 0

*The Mannor of Framsdon and Pe-  
thont in the County of Suffolk* } 1 6 8

*The Issues of the Honour of Barke  
hamsted amounteth yearly to* } 59 11 10

l. s. d.

*Farm of Wood in the Manner of*  
*Berkhamsted called Berkhamsted-* } 28 0 0  
*with*

*Of the Issues of the Lordship of Kir-*  
*ton in the County of Lincoln, with* } 188 8  $\frac{3}{4}$   
*the Soke there, yearly*

*Sum total of the Issues and Profits*  
*of the Dutchy of Cornwall in Foreign* } 570 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$   
*Chires*

*Farm of the Woods of divers Man-*  
*ors, Parcels of the said Dutchy the* } 6 17 4  
*the last year, was*

*The Woodward is to account yearly for Wood-Sales*  
*within the said Dutchy, which is a Casual Profit,*  
*and as the same falleth out upon Wood-Sales made,*

*Sum total of the Revenues of the*  
*said Dutchy of Cornwall, in the* } 4569 122  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*whole, yearly was*

H 3

So

So that it appeareth, by the aforefaid Accounts and Records, that the faid Dutchy of *Cornwall*, now, or lately did confift of Ten feveral Castles, which in ancient time, both for Building were very ftately, and for Situation very ftrong ; but now they are all either utterly ruined, or declining to Decay and Ruine.

Of Parks, parcel of the faid Dutchy, there were in ancient time about the Number of Nine; and One Chace or Forest, all being of large Extent, and replenish'd with Deer ; but now they are almost all difparked, and the Deer spoil'd and destroy'd.

The faid Dutchy hath, or lately had, therein about Fifty three Mannors, many of which are of great yearly Rent of Affize ; and of ancient Boroughs and Towns, there are within the faid Dutchy to the Number of Thirteen, of fpecial Name and Regard.

There belong to the faid Dutchy, as parcel thereof, Nine feveral Hundreds, of which Premiffes the faid Dutchy doth confift.

To make an Estimate of the yearly Value of the faid Dutchy, concerning all the Revenue thereof, as by the faid Accounts and Records appeareth, may amount to above the Sum of 4387 l. 3 s. 7 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; but the certain yearly Value, by reason it confisteth of great casual Profits, cannot well be drawn to a Consideration Annual.

*The Charges and Reprizes which are paid out of the Revenues of the said Dutchy, and wherewith the same this last year was Charged, are these which follow.*

	l.	s.	d.	
<i>The Receiver, whose yearly Fee is —</i>	41	0	0	<i>Officers of the Dutchy.</i>
<i>The Constable of the Castle of Lancaster</i>	13	6	8	
<i>The Fees of the Feodary and Escheator</i>	9	2	6	
<i>The Fees of the Comptroller of the Coinage, in the said Counties of Devon and Cornwall, with the Charges of the Gaol of Lostwithiell, is yearly</i>	10	0	0	
<i>The Fee of the Steward of the said Dutchy in the County of Cornwall</i>	26	13	4	

l. s. d.

The Steward of the Borough of  
Breadinch in the County of Devon,  
and of all the Mannors in the said  
County of Devon, belonging to the  
said Dutchy } 20 0 0

The Fee of the Forest of Dartmore  
is yearly } 6 13 4

The Fee of the Steward and Keeper  
of the Courts of the Mannors in the  
County of Cornwall, which some-  
time were the Estate of the Marquis  
of Exeter, but now are parcel of the  
Lands that are annexed to the said  
Dutchy } 46 0 8

The Fee of the Bailiff Itinerant of  
the said Dutchy, yearly } 3 0 10

Fees of the Wood-ward of the said  
Dutchy, yearly } 5 0 0

The Sum total of the Fees of the Of-  
ficers in the Dutchy of Cornwall } 138 3 4

Money



l. s. d.

Money paid to the Captain of the  
Castle of St. Mawes.

118 12 6

These Sums  
ought no  
more to be  
Charged upon  
the Revenue  
of the Dutchy,  
for that these  
Castles belong  
to the  
Crown.

Money paid to the Captain of the  
Castle of Pendynas, both which Ca-  
stles are for the Defence of the Ha-  
ven of Falmouth

118 12 6

Sum total ————— 237 5 0

Paid yearly to the Bishop of Ex-  
ter for his Tenth of the Coinage of Tin  
in Devon and Cornwall

16 13 4

Paid yearly to the Barons of the  
Exchequer, for Examination of the  
Accounts belonging to the Dutchy

5 9 0

The Sum total of all the Charges  
and Reprizes taken out thereof, a-  
mounted to

615 9 6

Which

*Which being deducted out of the General Sum of the Revenues of the said Dutchy, being by Estimation, 4569 l. 12 s. 2 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , there may remain clear Revenue, the Sum of 3954 l. 2 s. 8 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; which cannot be cast into a certain yearly value, by reason of the Casual Profits and Casual Expences, which may happen yearly.*

**And thus much of the Dutchy of Cornwall.**



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**The**

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## The Third P A R T

Containeth the

# Earldom of *Chester*,

---

*The Third Revenue is the Earldom of Chester; whereunto is annex'd the County of Flint, belonging to the Prince, as Earl of Chester.*



THE Earldom of *Chester* is the Third Revenue before spoken of: this Earldom bordering upon *North-Wales* for the better Defence of that Country, and that the Inhabitants should not be thence withdrawn in Suits of Law, was made *Palatine*, and conferred by the Conquerour upon his Kinsman *Hugh*, furnamed *Loupe*, or *Lupus*, Son to the Earl

## . *The Earldom*

Earl of *Aurenchesin Normandy*, to whom he gave this Earldom, *to have and to hold, to him and his Heirs*, as the words of the first Donation import, *Ita libere ad gladium sicut ipse Rex tenebat Angliam & Coronam*. This Earldom, for the more Honour thereof, and for the better accomplishment of the Palatine Jurisdiction therein, hath certain substitute Baronies under it, who do acknowledge the Earl Palatine to be their Superior Lord; as,

1. *The Baron of Halton.*
2. *The Baron of Mountalt.*
3. *The Baron of Malbanck.*
4. *The Baron of Shibbrook.*
5. *The Baron of Malpas.*
6. *The Baron of Mascey.*
7. *The Baron of Kinderton.*
8. *The Baron of Stockport.*

This Earldom from the said *Hugh Lupus*, descended in his Blood and Kindred by sundry Descents unto *John*, Surnamed *Scot*, Earl of *Chester*, *Anguise*, *Galway*, and *Huntingdon*; who, in the time of King *Henry* the third, Dying without Issue, the said King *Henry* Seized the same into his Hands, giving the Aunts and next Co-heirs of the said *John*, other Lands, by Exchange, which thing the said King was induced to do, as the Record saith, *ne tanta hereditas inter colos diduceretur*, not willing that so great a Patrimony should be parted amongst Distaffs.

After-

Afterwards King *Edward* the first, was by his Father, the said King *Henry* the third, Created Earl of *Chester*. But the same Earldom being afterwards conferred upon *Simon de Monford*, by his Attainder it came to the Crown. After that *Edward* the third, in the Life-time of his Father, and before he took upon him the Kingdom, had the said Earldom, but afterwards he being King, gave the same to his Eldest Son *Edward*, Surnamed the *Black Prince*, by his Charter bearing Date at *Pomfret* the eighteenth Day of *March*, in the seventh year of his Reign, and Inrolled of Record in the Exchequer anno 33. of the same King.

By which Charter the said King did grant unto the said Earl of *Chester*, the Castles of *Chester*, *Boston*, *Rotblam*, and *Flint*, and all his Lands there. And also the Cantred and Lands of *Englefield*, together with the Knights Fees, Advowsons, Liberties, Franchises, Forests, Chases, Parks, Woods, Warrens, and other the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, to have and to hold to him and his Heirs the Kings of *England*.

And the same, King by another Charter bearing Date the nineteenth of *March*, in the seventh year of his Reign, granted unto the said Earl of *Chester*, all his Goods, Chattels, Stock of Cattel, then being in or upon the said Lands of the said Earldom formerly granted.

More

Moreover all the Kings of *England* succeeding, when they created their Sons and Heirs apparent Princes of *Wales*, did also create them Earls of *Chester*, to have and to hold the same unto him so created, and his Heirs Kings of *England*, in such manner as the Principality of *Wales* was given unto him. And did by their several Charters give unto the said Earl, the said Earldom, and Lands, as namely the said Castles of *Chester*, *Beeston*, *Rosblam* and *Flint*, and the Castle also of *Hope*, and the Mannors of *Hope* and *Hopedal*, and of *Foresham*, and the said Cantred and Lands of *Englesfield*, and other their Lands in the said Counties of *Chester*, *Flint*, and elsewhere, belonging unto the said Earldom. And the Advowson of the Cathedral Church of Saint *Asaph* in *Wales*, and the Avoidance, Issues and Profits of the Temporalities of the Bishopsricks of *Chester* and St. *Asaph* aforesaid, together with all Advowsons, Pensions, Portions, Corrodies, Offices, Prizes, Customs, Liberties, Franchises, Lordships, Comots, Hundreds, Escheats, Forfeitures and Hereditaments, unto the said Earldom belonging.

And to the Intent that it may the better appear, both what the ancient Revenues of the said Earldom were, and what it is at this present; I shall, according to the Order Before pursued, set down the ancient Revenue thereof, as it was in the latter years of King *Edward* the Third, and also how it now standeth in Expences.

*The Ancient Revenues of the  
Earldom of Chester; as ap-  
pears by the Survey made in  
the 50th Year of King Ed-  
ward III.*

*County of Chester.*

	l.	s.	d.
<i>The Fee-Farm of the City of Chester</i>	100		
<i>Other Profits out of the said City</i>	—	4	
<i>Farm of the Town of Medwick</i>	—	64	
<i>Farms of the Mills upon the River Dee</i>	} 240		
<i>Mannor of Dracklow in yearly Rent</i>	49	1	10
<i>Farm of the Mannor of Dunmarsh</i>	—	15	

	l.	s.	d.
<i>The Forest of Mara, the Issues and Profits thereof</i>	51	7	0

<i>Rents and Profits of Norwich</i>	66	0	0
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<i>Rent of Shotwick Mannor</i>	30	14	1
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<i>Rent of Fordsham Mannor</i>	56	13	4
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<i>Profits of the Sheriffs of the County</i>	124	7	4
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<i>Perquisites of Courts holden by the Justice of Chester</i>	100	0	0
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<i>Profits the Escheators Office</i>	100	0	0
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<i>Sum total of the Revenue of the Earldom of Chester</i>	1082	1	9
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The



# The County of Flint.

l. s. d.

*Profits of the Mannor of Hope and Hopedale* } 63 0 0

*Profits of the Mannor of Ellow, and of the Coal Mines there* } 6 0 0

*Profits of the Constable of Rothlam, whereof he was accountable* } 8 14 0

*Rent of the Town of Flint* — 56 0 0

*Rent of the Town of Colshul* — 4 7 10

*Rent of the Town of Carourse* — 22 6 8

*Rent of the Town of Bagherge* — 14 3 4½

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Town of Veyvol, yearly</i> —————	13	6	8
<i>Town of Rothlam, and Rent thereof</i>	72	9	2
<i>Town of Mosten, and Rent thereof</i>	15	6	8
<i>Profits of the Office of Escheator of Englefield</i>	56	0	0
<i>The Bloglot of the County of Flint which consists of the Profits of the 100 Courts in the County</i>	72	11	9½
<i>Perquisites of the Sessions in Flint</i> —	30	0	0
<i>Profits of Escheator in the said County</i>	8	0	0
<hr/>			
<i>Sum total of the Revenues of the Earldom of Chester, arising from the County of Flint</i>	442	19	5

l. s. d.

Rents of Macklefield Borough— 31 0 0

Profits of Macklefield Hundred— 31 14 0

Profits of Macklefield Forest— 88 0 0

Profits of Macklefield Store— 12 6 8

Herbage and Agistments of the }  
Park of Macklefield 6 0 0

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Sum total of Macklefield Lordship 170 8 0

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Sum total of all the Revenue of  
the said Earldom, in the Counties  
of Chester and Flint, and Lord-  
ship of Macklefield } 1694 9 8

Out of which Total Sum there were de-  
ducted these Sums following, viz.

Alms of the said Earldom— 61 6 8

12

To

l. s. d.

To Sir Rich. Stafford 129 l. as  
 due of a Rent out of the said Earldom } 129 0 0

Fees of the Justices yearly ——— 100 0 0

Which being deducted, the whole  
 Revenue of the said Earldom re-  
 maining, not allowing any other  
 Fees to Officers, amounted to } 1304 15 4

*The Revenues of the Earldom of  
 Chester, as they stand char-  
 ged to the Crown, and are  
 as follows.*

### *The County of Chester.*

Fee-Farm of the City of Chester.—22 2 4½

Escheated Lands with the said City.—0 7 0

*The*

l. s. d.

*Rents of the Mannor of Dracklow  
and Rudeheath* } 26 2 6

*Farm of the Town of Medywick*—21 6 0

*Profits of Mara and Modren*—34 0 9

*Profits of Stotwick Mannor and Park* 23 19 0

*Fulling-Mills upon the River Dee*—11 0 0

*Annual Profits of Fordsham Mannor* 48 0 0

*Profits of Macklefield Hundred*—6 1 8

*Farm of Macklefield Brough*—16 1 3

*Profits of the Forest of Macklefield* 85 12 11  $\frac{1}{2}$

## The Earldom

l. s. d.

Profits of Escheator of Chester — 24 19 0

Profits of the Sheriff of the said }  
County } 43 12 3

Profits of the Chamberlain of the }  
County of Chester } 55 14 0

Sum total of the Revenue of the }  
said Earldom, in the County of Che- }  
ster } 418 1 2½

## County of Flint.

Yearly Value of Elbow ——— 20 8 0

Farm of the Town of Flint ——— 33 19 4

The

l. s. d.

Farm of Cayroule ————— 7 2 4

Castle of Ruthlam ————— 5 12 10

Rents and Profits of Mosten ————— 7 0 0

Rents and Profits of Colshil ————— 54 16 0

Rents of Ruthlam Town ————— 44 17 6

Lands in Englefield, yearly value ————— 23 10 0

Profits of Váyvol ————— 5 9 0

Profits of the Office of Escheator ————— 6 11 2

l. s. d.

*The Mines of Cole and Wood with-  
in the Mannor of Mosten* } 0 10 0

*The Office of the Sheriff in Rents  
and Casualties* } 120 0 0

*The Mines and Profits of the Fairs  
of Northope* } 3 9 2

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*The Total Sum of the said Revenue  
in yearly Rent* } 244 5 4

*In Casualties was lastly* ——— 37 0 8

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*Total in the whole* 181 6 0

*The Fees of the Officers of the  
said Earldom.*

*The County of Chester.*

*The Fee of the Office of the Escheator* 10 10 0

*The*



l. s. d.

*The Fee of the Justices of Assize in  
the Counties of Chester and Flint* } 100 0 0

*Fee of the Attorney-General* — 3 6 8

*Fee of four Serjeants at Law* — 14 6 8

*Chamberlain of Chester, his Fee* — 20 0 0

*Sheriff of Chester, his Fee* — 20 0 0

*Constable of Chester Castle, his Fee* 18 5 0

*Constable of Flint Castle, his Fee* — 10 0 0

*Ranger's Fee of Mara Forest* — 4 11 3

*The*

l. s. d.

Fee of the Porter of the Castle of  
Flint } 6 1 8

Fee of the Porter of the said Castle,  
and of the Bayliff itinerant there } 9 2 6

Fee of the Governour of the Forest  
of Macklefield } 12 0 9

Fee of the two Clerks of the Ex-  
chequer at Chester, for every of them } 9 2 6  
4l. 11s. 3d.

Fee of the Surveyor of the Works  
within the said County Palatine } 6 1 8

Fee of the Keeper of the Gardens of  
the Castle of Chester } 4 11 3

The

l. s. d.

at Chester } Fee of the Cryer of the Exchequer } 3 15 0

penter } The yearly Fee of the Master Car- } 9 12 6

ties of Chester and Flint } Fee of the Comptroller of the Coun- } 12 3 4

The yearly Fee of the Pregnatory — 3 6 8

The Fee of the Master Cementer — 8 12 6

Chester } Fee of the Chaplain of the Castle of } 2 0 0

of Chester } Fee paid unto the Dean and Chapter } 19 10 0

The

l. s. d.

To the Master of the Hospital for }  
 his Fee } 4 11 0

The Sum of this Charge in Chester, }  
 amounteth unto } 3 10 9 9

Which Sum of 3 10 l. 9 s. 9 d. being  
 deducted out of the former Total Sum  
 699 l. 7 s. 2 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$  there doth remain }  
 288 l. 17 s. 5 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$  which is the clear } 388 17 5  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 remain of the Earldom of Chester and  
 Flint }

Hitherto have been Expressed the Revenues of the Principality of Wales, Dutchy of Cornwall, and Earldom of Chester, and the State of them as well Ancient as Modern; which Modern Estate is much impaired in the Revenue of the Land, and so greatly Diminished from its former Amplitude, that I may fitly say thereof, *Quantum mutatus ab illo*; for the reducing whereof, to the Pristine Dignity, there may be requisite; first, a perfect and special Survey of all the said Revenues, after which it may stand with your Majesties Gracious Pleasure, either to supply the same by Act of Parliament as did King Edward the Third,

Third, or else direct the same so, as to your Princely Wisdom shall be thought most Convenient.

M.

This Treatise I have accomplished with as much Perspicuity and Brevity, as my slender Ability could afford to give unto it. For as touching Perspicuity, the Argument treated of, is such, that it refuseth all Ornament and good Composition, as a knotty Timber that rejecteth the Plain : And I may say thereof truly, as in like Case the Poet affirmeth, *Vix est contenta doceri*. Some Precedents found of Record, concerning the Form and Disposition of the said Revenues, with sundry other Particularities, I have purposely omitted, fearing lest the Treatise be grown already too tedious, and yet the same are carefully reserved ; nevertheless, until time do minister Occasion to make further Use of them : Which my Travel, with all Duty and Loyalty, I lay down at your Majesties Feet, craving Pardon for my Presumption and manifold Imperfections appearing therein ; for *omnia habere in memoria, & in nullo errare divinum est, potius quam humanum*, as writeth *Bracton*, an ancient Judge of this Realm, who lived Three hundred Years ago.

## The Earldom

*The Lord Bless your Majesty, with all his Blessings both Spiritual and Temporal, and who hath given you this particular Blessing, that your Majesty may truly say with King David; Thou hast delivered me from the Contentions of my People, Thou hast preserved me to be the Head over Nations, the People which I knew not to serve me. And the Lord further grant, that Thou and your Royal Issue may Govern us and our Posterity, in Peace and Happiness, unto the Worlds End.*



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of

*Of the Prince of Wales his  
Dignity, Privileges, Arms,  
and the Rank and Titles of  
his Sons and Daughters.*



HE Eldest Son of the King was sometimes stiled, in the Saxon-times, *Clito*, quasi *Κλύτῳ*, *Illustris*; And so likewise *Etheling*, or *Etheling*, which is a Patronymic of the Saxon word *Athel*, *Nobilis*. As *Eadgaring* was the Son of *Eadgar*, so *Atheling* the Son of a Nobleman, was afterwards used only for the King's Eldest Son. He is Born Duke of *Cornwall*; and, as to that Dutchy, and all the Lands Honours, Rents, and great Revenues belonging thereunto, he is upon his Birth Day presumed, and by Law taken to be of full Age; so that he may that Day sue for the Livery of he said Dukedom, and ought of Right to obtain the same, as if he had been full 21 Years of Age. Afterwards he is created Prince of *Wales*, whose *Investiture* is perform'd by the Imposition of a Cap of State, and Coronet on his Head, as a Token of Principality, and putting into his Hand a *Verge* of Gold, the Emblem of Government, and a *Ring* of Gold on his Finger, to intimate that he must be a Husband to his Country,

## The Earldom

Country, and Father to her-Children. Also to him is given and granted Letters-Patents, to hold the said Principality, to him and his Heirs *Kings of England*; by which Words the Separation of this Principality is for ever avoided: His Mantle which he wears in Parliament, is once more doubled, or hath one Guard more than a *Duke's*; his Coronet is of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces*; and his Cap of State *Indented*,

Since the happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, it was Solemnly ordered, that the Son and Heir Apparent of the Crown of *England*, shall use and bear his Coronet of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces* with one Arch, and in the midst a *Ball* and *Cross*, as hath the Royal Diadem. That the Duke of *York*, and all the immediate Sons and Brothers of the Kings of *England*, shall use and bear their Coronets, composed of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces* only; but all the Sons respectively, having the Title of *Dukes*, shall bear and use such Coronets as other *Dukes* who are not of the Royal Family.

From the Day of his Birth he is commonly stiled *the Prince of Wales*, a Title first given by King *Edward* the First, to his Eldest Son; for the *Welsh* Nation, till that time, unwilling to submit to the Yoke of Strangers, that King so order'd, that his Queen was deliver'd of her first Child in *Carnarvon-Castle* in *Wales*, and then demanded of the *Welsh*, as some affirm, *If they would be content to Subject themselves to one of their own Nation, that could not speak one word of English, and against whose Life they could take no just Exception.* whereunto  
when



when they had readily consented, the King nominated this his new-born Son, and afterwards created him *Prince of Wales*, and bestowed on him all the Lands, Honours, and Revenues belonging to the said Principality.

The Prince hath ever since been stiled *Prince Wales*, Duke of *Aquitain* and *Cornwall*, and Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*; which Earldoms are always conferred upon him by Letters Patent. Since the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, his Title hath been *Magnæ Britanniae Princeps*, but more ordinarily the *Prince of Wales*.

The King of *England's* Eldest Son, (so long as *Normandy* remain'd in their Hands) was also stiled Duke of *Normandy*.

Anciently the Prince's *Arms of Wales*, whilst they were Sovereigns, did bear quarterly *Gules*, and *Or*, four *Lions passant gardant counter-changed*.

The *Arms of the Prince of Wales* at this Day, differ from those of the King, only by addition of a *Label* of three *Points*, charged with nine *Tortaux*; and the Device of the Prince is a *Coronet* beautified with three *Ostrich Feathers*, inscrib'd with *Ich Dien*, which in the *German Language* signifies, *I serve*. This Device was born at the Battel of *Cressy*, by *John King of Bobemia*, serving there under the *French King*, and there slain by *Edward the Black Prince*; since worn by the *Princes of Wales*, and by the Vulgar called the *Prince's Arms*.

The Prince, in our Law, is reputed as the same Person with the King, and so declared by a Staute of *Henry the Eighth*.

His Dignity.

K

He

*His Privileges* He hath certain Privileges above other Persons.

To imagine the Death of the Prince, or violate the Wife of the Prince; is made *High-Treason*.

He hath had Privilege of having a *Purveyor*, and taking *Purveyance*, as the King.

He can retain and qualifie as many *Chaplains* as he shall please.

Yet as the Prince in Nature, is a distinct Person from the King, so in Law also, in some Cases, he is a *Subject*, holdeth his *Principalities* and *Seigniorities* of the King, giveth the same Respect to the King as other Subjects do.

*His Revenues.* The Revenues belonging to the Prince, since much of the Lands and Demesns of that Dutchy have been alienated, are especially out of the *Tin-Mines* in *Cornwall*, which, with all other Profits of that Dutchy, amount yearly to the sum of 14000*l*.

The Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, surveyed three hundred years ago, (as is before mention'd) was above 4680*l*. yearly; a rich Estate, according to the Value of Money in those Days.

Till the Prince came to be fourteen Years old, all things belonging to the Principality of *Wales* were wont to be disposed of by Commissioners, consisting of some Principal Persons of the Clergy and Nobility.

*Cadets.*

The *Cadets*, or Younger Sons of *England*, are created (not born) *Dukes* or *Earls*, of what Places or Titles the King pleaseth.

They have no certain *Appenages*, as in *France*, but only what the good Pleasure of the King bestows upon them.

All